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REPORT ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE PENAL
SETTLEMENT OF PORT BLAIR &C.
FOR 1866 - 67

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PENAL SETTLEMENT
OF PORT BLAIR, ANDAMAN ISLANDS,

FOR 1866-67.

BY

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[The 15th Nov. 1867.]

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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE PENAL SETTLEMENT
OF
PORT BLAIR, ANDAMAN ISLANDS,
For the Year 1866-67.

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The present Report refers to the local Administration of the Settlement of Port Blair for the year 1866-67.

2. It is the third Annual Report that has been laid before Government, and describes the operations of the 9th year of the present occupation, under British rule, of this Settlement. The information contained in this Report is brought down, in the Sections relative to Revenue and Financial affairs, to the 31st of March 1867.

3. In Statement A of the Appendix will be found the General Statistics of the Settlement for the year under report. A considerable increase in the convict population, in the extent of area occupied, and in Revenue receipts, will be therein perceived. Such increase to the number of prisoners has practically put to the test much of the system of Jail management that has hitherto been pursued on this Settlement; the utility or otherwise of much that was experimental has been proved. The existing rules for sanitation, discipline, enforcement of labor, the economic utilization of local resources, the punishment of the criminal, and the effort to extend such reformatory attempts as have been commenced, as each and all the above portions of the Penal system have benefited, or affected the condition of the convict in health in a punitive and moral point of view, are subjects demanding such amount of descriptive information as shall clearly represent what is the present working of the system of convict management in this Settlement, in the above respects, as well as of the results that have therefrom been obtained. These subjects it is here purposed to summarise in their more prominent points before proceeding to detail upon each.

4. First, as to sanitative operations under health of the convicts. With the increase of population, increased accommodation has of course become necessary; and new Stations have consequently been

more numerously peopled. This has necessitated further clearance. Primary clearance is at all times a work of much risk to health ; and it is necessary that the few should suffer in the attainment of ultimate good to the majority. Some of the new Stations have been comparatively healthy, while others remain to be tested in this respect.

5. The bunding operations referred to in the last Report, Section 159, have not been without benefit, as regards the reduction of mortality, and improvement in the general healthiness at Stations adjacent to those works—though it is to be regretted that, notwithstanding careful precautions, many of the convicts employed in their completion suffered from severe fever and gangrenous ulcers. The convicts have benefited by improved Barrack and Hospital accommodation. Greater facilities for obtaining fresh provisions now exist. Commissariat supplies are now of a better quality than formerly, owing to increased facilities for obtaining them from the best markets ; spirit rations have been freely issued to those needing them ; and closer attention has been paid to sanitary, dietary, and conservancy arrangements, which have been planned for the accommodation and individual benefit of the convicts. Yet, notwithstanding all these measures of reform and precaution for a better hygiene, the mortality for the year has arisen from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of deaths in 1865 to $10\cdot56$ per cent. during the year under report.

6. Table B shows the mortality for the last three years, from which it will be observed that the rate has increased $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over that of 1865 ; but this is more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than what it was in 1864.

7. This enhanced mortality in 1866 is accounted for by the Medical Officers of the Settlement, from the fact that but few batches of new arrivals of convicts were received in the previous year till very near its close. Had there been the same number of arrivals in 1865, in all probability a like mortality would have prevailed ; for from an analysis of the convict mortality on the Settlement, it has been found that a great number of deaths take place amongst convicts who have been less than a year on the Settlement ; such new arrivals suffering in far greater ratio than old residents. What the causes are of this mortality, an attempt is here made to explain. The new arrived convict has to encounter strange and most injurious endemic agencies, which are rife in the climate of the Andamans, producing the most severe remittent and intermittent and paroxysmal fevers. These predispose to change to other illnesses, which appear in splenic and dropsical diseases, and with these follow abscesses and ulcers, and from such attacks those convicts who arrive in a low condition of health, as is more frequently found with convicts from Madras (many with a scorbutic tendency) are unable to rally. Further particulars in proof of the above will be found at Section V. It must also be remarked that convicts over forty years of age can ill resist the influences of a climate that must doubtless be considered a trying one. Convicts of such advanced age are not suitable for transportation to these Islands. Many convicts were also received, who were old, worn out, and in an advanced stage of disease. It is right here to

mention also that the labor on which the convicts have been employed in the year has been of a severe character ; such as conveying massive building material, consisting of wood, iron, and stone, over abrupt localities ; ballasting, coaling, and discharging cargo, also in all weather ; in which operations many of them suffer severe injuries, in spite of due precautions, which often ulcerate and becoming gangrenous, defy all cure, and terminate fatally. The endemic influences of the climate are doubtless more felt, and unavoidably so, for the necessary extension of the Settlement in the opening out of new Stations, and in what has now been found, a premature occupation of those localities. Until lately it was supposed that to clear any high bluff or elevated ridge, open to free currents of air, to build Barracks thereon and to occupy them, was to incur no undue risk. Indeed, it was urged that to construct dwellings over a newly exposed purely mineral surface, was to place them as regards health in an advantageous position. It did not occur to, or at least the objection was never raised by, medical authority, that to remove a portion of jungle from a hill side was to release miasmatic vapours, hitherto confined, which disperse their deleterious influence over the new clearance.

8. Even though the jungle may have been removed from such clearance, it has been found that the newly bared surface of earth, hitherto screened from the sun's rays, and partly so from wind and rain, now, by the action of the elements, evolve noxious gases, until, by getting the same under cultivation, a slow system of purification is effected. Experience has also shown that the very act of being engaged in the labor of clearance on such localities (let them be ever so high and by natural drainage free from moisture, and be the season what it may) is to incur the risk of disease, for the laborer breathes an atmosphere pervaded with miasma of a most insidious and injurious description, with which the system becomes at length saturated, and anæmia and fever are the results.

9. For such early occupation of new Stations in so young a Settlement as Port Blair, there was no help. It would appear that the more correct process of operation would be first to clear the land and to keep down all secondary growth ; and not attempt the erection of Barracks thereon till two years have elapsed. Some convicts have of necessity suffered in the carrying out of those operations—in the primary occupation, in the establishment of new Stations ; and from which beneficial results must now follow. It has been clearly shown, by carefully kept Returns, that in the older Stations the condition of the convicts is best. The last occupied Stations show the highest ratio of sickness and mortality ; the result, either directly of repeated attacks of fever, caused by malaria, or, if rallied from, by a general break-up of the system, a loss of strength, appetite, and spirits to which the sufferer eventually succumbs. Every precaution that was practicable was taken to avert disease in such newly occupied Stations, by, as far as possible, to some extent, acclimatizing new arrivals, by giving them a few months' residence, on arrival, on the oldest and healthiest Stations of the Settlement, and sending out acclimatized men to new Stations ; by the daily supply of Quinine before proceed-

ing to work, and by the issue of spirit rations after, or such works as the Medical Officers recommended the same for.

10. Experience has proved, also, that mangrove clearance, save when such operations are not carried on in swamps, is much best (for the same reasons as above) left alone, for thus their mephitic emanations, instead of being given out and disseminated, will be confined in such localities. Preparations for clearing a certain amount of swamp land by the construction of two bunds was adverted to in the last Report. These operations were undertaken with the two-fold view of destroying the malaria therefrom (supposed to be the cause of much unhealthiness at the Station of Aberdeen), and to obtain land for rice cultivation. The mangrove within those areas, encouraged in its rank growth by its daily tidal flooding from the sea, is now being killed by the larger presence of fresh water, confined within that area. Whilst this killing is in process, malarious emanations of a most unhealthy character, must still be expected from those localities; nor can the time for rice cultivation arrive, until the anemic vapours are dispersed. *Second*, as to Discipline.—With the completion of one or more ranges of Barracks, each for the accommodation of one division of convicts, that has been effected on the more recently selected localities, for the extent of convict accommodation, a more permanent system of order and discipline has been extended, and practically put in force, in all Stations of the Settlement, now so far completed. It has been stated in the former Report that the first step towards fixed arrangements, and consequent discipline is that of such a lodging of the convicts as will individualize every man in his proper place, number, and class; whilst those who are responsible for them are equally distinctively and readily indicated. Such a plan thoroughly carried out will enable Settlement Officers to know where any man is to be found, at all hours; and who to look to to produce him, as well as to be answerable for him. Constant care will always be needful that the right man is looked to, who has to answer to such responsibilities. If this duty between superior and inferior officer, be perseveringly and judicially discharged by the one, and promptly and intelligently responded to by the other, the present system of organization is, without doubt, quite sufficient in its system of arrangement, not only for good and manageable working, but prepares the way to an individual knowledge of the convicts, and for reformatory exertions for the benefit of all who will embrace the opportunities offered to each, and which can, consequently, be observed and recorded for or against every single man. That this system has been introduced, the convicts now well understand themselves; and men undoubtedly know that they are now more individually observed. This knowledge leads to a more ready submission, on the part of the convicts themselves, to the rules laid down for the maintenance of discipline and order; and on this head it is a matter of great satisfaction to record, that where convicts have been fairly treated, not one case of resistance to the rules established for the maintenance of discipline in Barracks on works or parades has been brought to notice during the year under Report. Further details as to improvements effected under this head will appear in Section “Jails.”

11. *Third*, the daily labor of the convicts during the year under report has been to the full, as much as could be expected. And of this labor it is but justice to say that it has generally been performed without murmur. As far as possible, it has been the practice, in a reformatory direction, as one of the preliminary steps, of Officers of the Superintendent's staff to individualize those convicts who are clever, expeditious, and cheerful workmen, and to advance their grade; and personally to convey approval of their efforts. The introduction of a system of tasking, where practicable continues to afford fair results of work from those so employed; and convicts who through collusion used to idle or loiter, are now generally made to execute the tasks required of them. As the system becomes matured, with progress in other respects, it proves itself the more satisfactory, and sufficient to the object in view. That convicts can and will work under a proper system of organization, has been now pretty fairly tested at this Penal Settlement. It is quite within the obligation of every Officer entrusted with the supervision of the labor of convicts, not only to advance the efficiency of their labor, but in time to raise it to a high standard of utility. The convict being in health and strength, task work equal in amount and quality to that of a free laborer should, as soon as the convict has acquired facility with the nature of his employment, be rigorously exacted. Indeed, it has been found by experience that convicts employed day after day in gangs on the same work, soon learn to act in concert, and with better effect than free laborers promiscuously collected. There can be no doubt that in the construction of a large building, and other works already completed on the Settlement, that the convicts employed thereon for the last 3 years have acquired a considerable amount of skill in masonry, carpentry, smiths' work, &c., while even in the more ordinary labor of the conveyance of material, they have by experience, acquired a more safe, expeditious, and handy way of setting about such work, than formerly prevailed—a fact which is proved by the increased quantity of material collected on a fixed spot within a given time, as well as by a decrease in the number of accidents to men so engaged. Much of the labor performed during the last year has been of an arduous character, namely, carrying up hill of cumbrous building material in iron, stone, and timber; in quarrying excavating, coaling, ballasting; in short labor afield and afloat in all weathers.

12. Advancement in class grades (formerly dependent on seniority of position alone) has been made dependent on skillful work also. The Executive Engineer has been empowered to pass gratuities monthly to skilled workmen. Such a practice is a very good one if under proper control, as it relieves the Government from the necessity of importing so much skilled free labor at high rates of wages, and also expedites the progress of works by the inducement held out to the convict to acquire skill and facility in the performance of their work. *Fourth*, as to utilization of local resources—In a Penal Settlement the immediate results of reproductive labor in manufactures and other handicrafts cannot be shown as in Jails. The proofs of the value of much of the labor of convicts that has been performed, will be found to be more of a prospective than a present character, and tending to the ultimate rather than the immediate benefit of the

Settlement. Having sheltered the prisoners, works of a sanitative rather than of a remunerative character demand priority of consideration. When land clearances and swamp drainage have been effected, and pure untainted air has been obtained; when extension of cultivation and such other needful undertakings towards hygienic benefit have received attention, and much that is experimental in this respect has been found to give successful results, then other efforts towards self-support may be fairly pushed on. These matters are of course now receiving attention, but only on a limited scale, as must be the case so long as labor is so valuable and in demand for more immediate requirements of vital importance.

13. There have been no particular attempts made to extend local manufactures, beyond those previously reported to be in operation, to meet daily requirements. The principal of these are the manufacture of salt, charcoal, lime, bricks, weaving, spinning, tanning. Under head "Trades" in Section "Jails" will be found the detail of a variety of occupations in connection with such attempts as have been made to extend the utilization of local products. As time passes on, the durability or otherwise of several of the local timbers has been ascertained by experiment, and certain varieties of jungle wood have been found suitable for house posts and planking, shingles, &c., which when seasoned are almost equal in durability to Teak; and which are now being freely used. Further information on this matter will be given under head Forest Department.

It may be here mentioned that the Nippa Palm plantations for the supply of thatching leaves have thriven, though considerable damage was done by the Andamanese to a plantation in a Creek to the west of the upper harbour of Port Blair, by hacking and otherwise injuring the trees so much so as to kill a number of them while getting for themselves a supply of the leaves for their own Bodlas or Wigwams.

14. After the failure of the cotton crop, as stated last year, it is satisfactory to be able to report that the new trees raised from seeds have not suffered from the same kind of blight during the year under review—a sufficient supply of cotton has been obtained to keep those women employed who have been taught weaving. *Fifth*, as to punishment and reformation of criminals—Under the new system of classification in force (vide "Jails"), it has now become the rule that new arrivals shall, so far as their bodily strength admits, be made to pass through a stage of Penal discipline, which is one of an irksome character, in the hard work that it requires, and the privation of those small conveniences that are the reward of the longer resident and well-conducted convict.

15. The exigencies of the public service, which in a place like Port Blair cannot be met by free labor from outside, have hitherto prevented the superintending authorities of this Settlement giving full effect to this rule; but that this fundamental principle in Penal discipline should be carried out, convicts on arrival, whatever may be their capabilities, are now put to hard labor for a fixed period, from

which they may rise to higher grades, according to their qualifications and good conduct.

16. From a perusal of the Section "Jails" it will be observed that the system of convict management in this Settlement has been framed, not only with the view of awarding to the malefactor the punishment he was intended to suffer by the Government whose laws he had broken, but also with view to his ulterior reformation—a scheme, however, where Asiatic criminals have to be dealt with, that can only be slowly developed and must be very carefully applied. This theory is now so far in practice that it is felt by the general body of convicts that, as ill conduct will surely lead to further punishment, so good conduct will, without doubt, lead to reward in certain relaxation of discipline and Penal treatment; in an advance of subsistence money allowances; in the bestowal of positions of trust and some comparative liberty; and individual encouragement to afford good example. If a man sees that he has his present reward in these things, it is not too much to hope that the action of his daily life may lead to the formation of some ideas that in their utmost unintentional compliance may become strengthened into permanent principles of wholesome tendency and self-control. The want of means to such an end has until recently of necessity much confined the increase of disciplinary control of the convicts to the mass, more than to the individual, and it would seem that all that could be done in the earlier times of the Settlement was to select gangsmen from amongst those who were prominent for their ability to exercise command over others, to enforce labor, and subdue rebellious spirit. The men of the Mutineer class were those who from their previous Military training were found most useful in this respect. As time has elapsed and these agents have disappeared from the scene, the spirit of the convict is no longer so prone to be unruly, and good order has been established: men of such dominant disposition are no longer necessary as gangsmen; and selection now inclines to those who have been cheerful workmen, who have been noticeable for a quiet and steady behaviour, and who thus, consequently, set a good example, and have thereby obtained a social consideration and a degree of respect amongst the convict classes. These men are best fitted for the situation of gangsmen. These convicts, if fairly honest in their own actions, and supported by the Officers of the Settlement, have been found useful agents in the management of their fellow-prisoners.

17. The Settlement is still without means and appliances of Jail control. "A Jail within a Jail." Till the Jail buildings in course of construction on Viper Island are completed, some difficulty will always be experienced in the management of the refractory. When hard intermural labor and sharp prison discipline can be introduced, a stronger deterrent principle of crime will be present than that which now exists. It will also enable the Settlement Authorities to a certain extent to dispense with flogging.

18. It should be here mentioned that flogging is not resorted to except as authorized by the Whipping Act (No. VI of 1864) in connection with the Penal Code and for the punishment of escapes

and the incorrigibly idle on works. Convicts who are flogged are first inspected by a Medical Officer, as to their ability to bear such punishment. There has been no necessity to use the "cat" save once during the year under report. A light cane is used in giving this punishment, and 24 stripes upon the breach has been the maximum that has been given.

19. The mild system in force viewed alone may appear to be hardly sufficient to Penal exigencies, but when it is regarded in relation to future influences, it is believed that it will be found to be adequate to the peculiar circumstances in which convicts, particularly Asiatics, are thrown in this Penal Settlement.

20. A civilized Government, in providing for the punishment of offenders against its laws, endeavours to deter from further crime, and to effect the reformation of the offender. The success of this Settlement as a Penal one depends alike upon its serving the object of punishment and reformation of the criminal. These objects are regarded as ruling principles, and the endeavour is being made (of necessity slowly, but it is hoped surely) to carry these along with each step determined on, for the more permanent organization of the Penal system of the Settlement.

21. It has been stated in this Report, para. 11, that on suitable occasions personal approval of work well done is occasionally conveyed by the Officers to those who appear to deserve such encouragement—in like manner it has been aimed at also to give expression of approbation to those who maintain a good example; naturally this has a great effect on the mind of some convicts, and in those who are honestly disposed, it instils a feeling that there is yet something to hope for. There can be no doubt that when once this feeling is engendered, that it constantly pervades the mind, and stimulates to good the action of the men under its impression. Of course there are instances where the reverse action occurs, when men in whose minds, kindly spoken to, an idea at once springs, they may by some tale or other benefit themselves; nor do they care by what falsehood or trickery they may turn such an opportunity to account in their own favor. Let but a hint be given, they will assert, in the face of all contrary proofs, that they are starved, naked, flogged, ill-treated, abused, insulted, driven to misery, even the very efforts that are made for their health and comfort will they distort into ill-usage; and their medical treatment in Hospital, their diet there, the sanitative measure that they have to comply with, and quality of their food supplied to them, will they cry out against. Though subsistence money is paid in advance, instances have been known of men who, stating they were without food, have on being searched been found to possess enough means to purchase a fortnight's rations; of others who would conceal and pawn their garments to other convicts and declare themselves not supplied with clothing; and of others who with hypocritical tear will describe minutely the most shameful ill-usage, which, if true, would be outrageous, but which on investigation is found utterly without foundation. Frequently these complaints have been got up in a pure spirit of mischief. Instances, of course, have occurred in which they have been trumped up in a spirit of revenge towards

superiors, who have had to deal somewhat smartly with their originators ; or to the gangsmen, whose duty it is to exact obedience from them ; while other cases occur, which on investigation are found to be apparently without motive, and which have taken their rise in a weak brain, more animal than human—the former will always be difficult cases in reformatory action, while the latter are almost beyond its reach.

22. Many works of public utility have been completed or commenced during the year, the most prominent of which may be noted, and it may be mentioned that the construction of a stone-built

Public Improvements and Works.

Church (to the great satisfaction of the Christian residents of this Settlement dedicated to Christ on Ross Island) has been commenced ; the completion of the northern wing of stone-built Barrack for the European Infantry completed ; teak-built and shingled Hospitals, Police Barracks, a School House also, several Barracks for convicts, &c., have been erected ; Circuit and Officers' Mess House completed, A number of buildings of minor importance (but which were much wanted) were completed for our convenience, such as Quarters for Departmental Subordinates, Cook Houses, Store Sheds, Latrines, and Dead Houses.

23. Apart from the above public works executed under that Department, several improvements have been carried out under the personal supervision of the Superintendent and his Assistants. Amongst these it may be here noted Barracks for the temporary accommodation for about 500 convicts ; the construction of several temporary quarters for free clerks, &c. ; out Station Markets. Also the improvement and extension of roads have received their attention, particularly the completion of one kutchra road between Aberdeen and Navy Point and a second between that Station and Haddo ; the improvement of first metaling of the road from Hope Town to Mount Harriett, as well as that between Port Blair and Port Mouat.

24. The above new roads have given access to a considerable extent of rich land well adapted for the extension of cultivation.

25. The Annual Agricultural Show was very successful ; the Committee's Report will be found in the Appendix. It will be observed that the quality of garden produce is considered much better than that of the previous year, and that they considered that the Cattle Show was also a very successful one. Cows, goats, and poultry appear to have had more care bestowed upon them than other animals.

26. It may be briefly stated that the area of land got under cultivation has more than doubled that of last year. The mangrove in the two bunds (mentioned in the last year's Report) is in process of killing by the detention of fresh and exclusion of salt water. It will probably yet take two years before these tracts of land are sufficiently cleared for cereal cultivation, for which purpose, and for sanitary reasons also, their reclamation is designed.

27. As regards the condition of Commissariat live-stock, the Officer in charge states :—" The cattle have been generally healthy. All our slaughter cattle are old, worn-out creatures, and never appear

“ very fat ; the deaths which occur amongst them arise from old age, and are not, it would seem, attributable to disease or effects of the climate.”

“ The sheep, on the other hand, do not thrive here. At all times mortality amongst them is heavy and sometimes it increases to a very high rate. The very hot and the very wet months are particularly baneful to them ; added to this the voyage from Calcutta has a most injurious effect on the animals, from which they do not recover for nearly two months after their arrival, during which interval numbers die off.”

28. The stock in the Settlement experimental farm (which is only on a small scale) has increased, and attention has been given to its improvement by the introduction from time to time of stock of a good breed. It is proposed during the ensuing year to break up the stock and distribute it to other suitable Stations, and to sanction purchases therefrom by self-supporters for farm-breeding purposes. Such poultry as is reared on the Settlement from an acclimatized stock, succeeds ; but as the climate is not favorable to fowl, much loss occurs on the importation of fresh stock, and, as a rule, it may be said that but a quarter acclimatize and survive—amongst web-footed fowl loss is not so great—hence poultry will for a long time be an expensive article on the Settlement. The Sparsners of the feathered tribe in these jungles is well known, and but very few migratory birds are here seen. From this it may be inferred that the climate is unfavorable to them.

29. The result of the comparison of crime for the last three years (vide Section III, Criminal Justice) shews a numerical decrease in the Returns both of the graver and lesser description, and this contrasts favorably when the nature of the population of this Settlement is considered.

30. As regards violent and heinous crimes, there is a very decided decrease.

31. The school for the children of free European and Asiatic parents has continued to be supported by the voluntary contributions of the free residents of the Settlement. It will be however seen that Government has been pleased to sanction the grant of a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 for the schools for the children of prisoners and convict lads. During the year under review, there has been as fair a progress as could be expected with the means for tuition available. The establishment of a Library and Reading Room for the use of Christian prisoners have been adverted to in the last year's Report. Their introduction has been popular with the class for whose use they were established. There has been an average daily attendance of men in the Rooms—this includes those Asiatic prisoners (not Christians) who being men of some education have applied and have been allowed as special cases the indulgence of the use of the Institution. The Reading Room has become more attractive by the addition of well-selected periodicals of both the secular and religious class.

32. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the condition of the self-supporting convicts is one affording a fair amount of comfort to

themselves and families and of increased usefulness to the Settlement. Improvement has been effected in extending their general accommodation and otherwise. They are quite able to support themselves, and evince a cheerful inclination generally to be industrious. Further particulars under this head will be found in Section "Jails."

33. Intercourse with the aborigines of these Islands has been of a friendly and peaceful character; save in one instance of a trifling character, no act of violence has been attempted by any of them upon the inhabitants of this Settlement. A resumé of Mr. Homfray's interesting Reports will be found further on in its proper place. The patience and tact with which this Officer manages, and the control which he has over the Andamanese, are alike deserving of much commendation, and are proofs of his pains-taking with them. He has continued to make himself further acquainted with their language, in which of course he must be much more perfect before any attempts for the education of the children of the aborigines can be attempted in their native language. He has, however, as will be seen, made them of use to the Settlement as well as to themselves.

34. In concluding this sketch of the operations for the past year, it cannot but be apparent that the credit of much that has been successful is largely due to those Officers of the Settlement who have given their constant support to the Superintendent in their intelligent interest in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them; and have been stimulated to persevere through many difficulties in their efforts to ameliorate and advance the condition of the convicts, as well as to forward the general prosperity of the Settlement.

SECTION II.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

35. The Civil Judicial establishment remains the same as described in the last year's Report.

Judicial machinery.

36. The number of regular suits instituted in the year 1866 were two only. Sundry minor miscellaneous cases were also disposed of summarily by the

Number of suits.

Assistant Superintendent.

37. Of the two regular cases, one was simply a step in certain Civil Proceedings which had been laid against Government in the Public Works Department,

The character of suits.

North-Western Provinces. The second was in the matter of the wrecked Barque *Pomona*. The Master having here sold the vessel and a portion of cargo which were entrusted to him for conveyance to the Port of Madras, he was judicially called upon to show his authority for so doing. This case was transferred from the local Court to that of the Recorder of Rangoon.

The other cases were simple applications involving small money matters of debt and claims of local petty traders in matters connected with their business.

The total amount value in litigation was not determinable, as in each instance the cases were transferred to other Courts, the value thereof was not declared in Port Blair.

SECTION III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

38. The principal statistics of crime are shown in Section IV, Police, as also the results obtained by the action of that body in respect of the detection and repression of crime. The procedure of the Criminal Courts in connection with the working of the Police will be briefly noticed in the present Section.

39. The establishment of a Magisterial Court, holding regular sittings, was adverted to in the last year's Report. Its working has been of advantage to the Settlement, particularly in the suppression of petty crimes.

40. The total number of cases brought to trial before the Courts of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent was 218, involving 416 persons in bailable and non-bailable offences.

Of these cases, 345 persons were convicted and 52 acquitted. Of the former, 26 were free and 319 convicts; of the latter, 26 were free and 51 were convicts.

41. The following Table shows the result of all trials, with particulars :—

* Result of trials.

DIVISION.	DESCRIPTIONS.	UNDER TRIAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		BROUGHT TO TRIAL DURING 1866.		TOTAL.		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Committed.	UNDER TRIAL AT THE CLOSE OF 1866.		TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES.		REMARKS.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.				Cases.	Persons.	Imposed.	Realized.	
PORT BLAIR.	Bailable ...	7	11	126	270	133	281	248	15	0	7	18			
	Non-Bailable..	1	2	79	99	80	101	73	28	1	1	1			
	Punishable under Local or Special Law...	0	0	13	34	13	34	24	9	0	1	1	Rs. 1,525	Rs. 1,341	
	TOTAL ...	8	13	218	403	226	416	345	52	1	9	20	Rs. 1,525	Rs. 1,341	

42. This Return shows a decrease of 113 cases compared with last year viz., 16 in non-bailable cases and 97 in bailable cases.
Comparison of present against preceding year's crime.

43. The total amount of fines imposed amounted to Rs. 1,525; of this sum Rs. 1,341 were realized.
Amount of fines imposed and realized.

44. The proportion of crime to population was as under :—

Proportion of crime to population.

In bailable offences, cases	...	1.6 per cent.	} Against a population of 8,070.
Ditto convictions	...	3.0 "	
In non-bailable offences, cases	...	0.99 "	
Ditto convictions	...	0.9 "	

45. The average duration of each case has been half a day only.
Despatch of business. The average length of time taken by the Police to prepare and bring forward cases was one day ; and not prepared by the Police, one day also.

46. Out of 604 witnesses summoned during the year, 83 were detained for one day only.
Number of witnesses.

47. The number of cases committed to the Sessions or Superintendent's Court was one only in non-bailable offence, and none in bailable offence.
Number of cases committed to the Sessions.

48. The following statement shows the disposal of the above case :—
Disposal thereof.

Pending last year and committed during the year.	Convicted,	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Awaiting Trial.	REMARKS.
1	1	...	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	

49. The following is an abstract of the sentence passed :—
Sentence passed by the Court of Sessions.

Imprisonment for the period of 12 calendar months ... No. 1.

50. The number of witnesses examined before the Sessions was three, and the average period of their detention was two days.
Number and detention of witnesses.

51. There were no cases in which free residents were concerned.
Cases of free residents.

52. It is evident from the above that there is a numerical decrease in the Returns of crime generally. This result is so far satisfactory.
Remarks on the subject of crimes generally.

53. In this, as in other Penal Settlements, the conviction gains ground, that ordinary offences, while they do not really increase under a strict system of Penal discipline, are not sensibly repressed amongst a convict population. Total extinction is not of course to be expected; but if any thing approaching to the above ratio of decrease could be maintained for a few years to come, with an increasing convict population, then crime might be considered as checked to the lowest attainable point.

SECTION IV.

POLICE.

54. The object of the institution of the present free Police Force on this Settlement has been described in the last year's Report, viz., that the duties to be undertaken should not only involve those of a Criminal Constabulary, but also that they, being an armed body, should be a reliable opposing Force, in the event of disturbance.

55. At the close of the past year the strength of the Police establishment stood as follows :—

- 1 Superintendent of Police.
- 1 First Grade Inspector (European).
- 1 Second ditto.
- 3 Head Constables.
- 11 Sergeants.
- 256 Constables.

Captain Thomas Lowndes, Madras Staff Corps, having been appointed Superintendent of Police (2nd Grade) at Port Blair, arrived at the Settlement on the 5th September 1866 and relieved the Assistant Superintendent previously in charge, Lieutenant Q. S. A. Jamieson, 22nd Madras Native Infantry. These Officers have therefore been respectively in charge of the Police Force one-third and two-thirds of the year under review.

56. Though an increase to the number of free Police was sanctioned by Government during the year, that would raise the Force from 200 to a strength of 500 men, it was not raised to that maximum strength; but an addition bringing up the strength to 302 men only, was permitted. Even this number has not been maintained owing to continual discharges from the Force and the difficulty of obtaining reliable and working men as Recruits, from British Burmah, for service in Port Blair; nor can Recruits be engaged until discharged men, by their arrival in Rangoon, cause actual vacancies.

57. The alteration in the strength was proposed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, although the Government of India gave it their opinion that, looking to the isolated position of the place, it is desirable to err rather on the side of over-precaution than from economical motives, to run the smallest risk from an outbreak of the convicts.

58. During the year 41 men were enlisted and 69 struck off the strength of the Force. Of these, 30 men took their discharge, having served their time, 19

Enlistment and discharges.

were discharged on medical certificate, 10 were discharged for ill-behaviour, and 10 men died. The percentage on the above casualties, i. e., from deaths or ill health, on the strength is high ; it is, however, accounted for, seeing the difficulty there is in obtaining Recruits. It follows also that men of such a robust and healthy physique as is desirable cannot be obtained. It has occurred in many cases in the Force that seeds of sickness or disease previously within the men, becoming developed in a climate that is admitted to be a trying one to the constitution of the Asiatic, their removal from the Force has become necessary.

59. The actual cost to the State of the Police Force for the year was Rs. 56,467-7-1.
Cost of the Police.

60. In Statement C of the Appendix will be found the Statistics of crime ascertained to have been committed during the calendar year. This Return distinguishes the various crimes for which offenders were brought to trial by the Police.
Return of crime.

61. The total number of offences that have been brought to notice during the past three years are contrasted against population below :—
Contrast of crime.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Population	4,252	7,631	8,070
OFFENCES.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Administering Drugs	2	...	...
Adultery	...	...	1
Affray	2	3	1
Assault	16	12	12
Attempt to murder	...	...	2
Attempt to commit suicide	...	5	1
Causing grievous hurt	2	3	3
Cheating	...	...	1
Committing mischief	5	2	3
Counterfeiting coin	2	...	1
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	2
Culpable homicide	...	...	1
Dacoity	...	...	2
Escape from lawful custody	23	35	90
Forgery	...	...	1
Giving false evidence	...	...	2
Lurking house trespass	14	11	5
Misappropriation of property	1	1	1
Murder	1	5	...
Neglect of duty	31	29	1
Rescue from lawful apprehension	...	...	3
Receiving stolen property	5	4	12
Rioting	...	...	1
Robbery	1	...	...
Theft	35	39	49
Unnatural offence	...	...	1
Other offences punishable by Indian Penal Code	53	92	116
Under Local or Special Law	13	74	33
Total	206	315	345

62. Referring to crimes of magnitude, it is satisfactory to observe
Murder. that there has been no case of "Murder"
during the year.

63. Of attempt to commit murder there have been two cases.
Attempt to commit murder. But these were owing more to a stricter classification, and other cognate offences with which heretofore they had been incorporated in the Returns. The charge of the case in which two convicts attacked their gangman, reported last year as pending, had to be amended into one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, before the culprits were punished.

64. "Causing grievous hurt" stands the same as last year, viz.,
Causing grievous hurt. two. The first was a case in which a convict Lascar of the Steamer *Diana* cut a comrade in a quarrel about some money which he had deposited with the defendant for safe custody. The other was a case in which another convict cut off his wife's nose, on the alleged provocation of her illegal attachment to another convict.

65. One case of culpable homicide occurred during the year,
Culpable homicide. in which the newly born child of a married female convict was found concealed amid the rocks of the sea-shore. It appeared, however, that the child was born while the prisoner was suddenly disturbed during the night, and had gone out of her quarters, and in her weakness and inability to help herself, the child ceased to breathe; and then discovering her child to be lifeless, she and her husband instead of honestly declaring the death of the child to the proper authorities, concealed the infant in the way described.

66. One case in which a sepoy of the 25th Regiment M. N. I.
Attempt to commit suicide. was brought up for having, when on duty, taken his bayonet in his hands, and pointed it at his throat with intent to take his own life. The man was however acquitted.

67. Two cases of dacoity were committed during the year in
Dacoity. the suburbs of Aberdeen and Haddo, by parties of run-away convicts. The leader in both cases was one "Futteh Mohamed," a desperate character of the "chain gang" and old in crime. Though twice captured and punished, he has again effected his escape into the jungles, where by this time he must have perished from exposure.

68. "House-breaking" has fallen from 11 to 5 cases—in no instance was any substantial building broken into; and were, as usual, rather cases of
House-breaking. larceny.

69. Thefts have slightly increased in number, from 39 in 1865
Thefts. to 49 in 1866, but the percentage is smaller in comparison with the population of the Settlement during the two years under review.

70. The number of assaults stands the same as reported last year. They were all, however, of a trivial character.
Assaults.
71. Ninety cases of escapes from lawful custody were brought before the Magistrate and disposed of during the year. For further remarks see para. 160, Section Jails.
Escapos.
72. As usual these cases have occurred amongst free Chinese laborers principally; and called for no special remarks.
Smuggling.
73. The value of all property stolen was Rs. 3,397-2-9, of which Rs. 899-3-0 were recovered. This gives a percentage of 23 against 21 per cent. in the previous year.
Value of property stolen and recovered.
74. Of the general conduct of the Police Captain Lowndes reports :—" I cannot but say that there is decidedly room for improvement. But considering the limited number and the general character of the men from whom we have to select in recruiting the force, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that there are some black sheep amongst our men. As I have shown above, eleven men were discharged for bad conduct; of these one was Inspector Ashton, and two men were Sergeants—these were simply discharged. The remaining eight men were Constables, and were brought before the Magistrate and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment for the offences of theft, forgery, and assault with drunkenness. This of course does not speak well for the Police; but I trust that the prompt punishment the offenders met with will have the effect of deterring others from the like delinquencies.
Conduct of the Police.
75. In a Force in which changes are so constant, a superior detective ability cannot be expected. The Superintendent of Police speaks well of the conduct of Mr. Inspector Doughty and of the two Head Constables. It is gratifying again prominently to mention the two latter Police Officers (Head Constables Kristna Sawmy and Rampersaud). Mr. Doughty is with the former mentioned by the Superintendent of Police as having succeeded in the detection of crime; and with the latter as being successful in the pursuit of escaped convicts; and is reported to be zealous in the discharge of duty—praise which for zeal the former equally deserves.
Detective ability.
76. As a rule, in Police districts, the results shown by the crime returns, are considered the best criterion of the efficiency of a Force. " But this in this Settlement" (truly remarks Captain Lowndes) " would not be a fair test. The crime is for the most part in one place, Ross Island, and the most distant stations are so little removed
Results of crime returns test the efficiency of the Police.

“ from the head quarters that the lower grades of the Police are not called upon to exercise so much responsibility as in most districts ; this of course applies to the detection of crime and preparing cases for the Court. For alertness there is even more necessity here than elsewhere. But the knowledge that hardly a day passes without some European officials visiting each station and that their own immediate superiors are near at hand, naturally tends to keep the Police pretty well on the look out.”

77. With the opening during the past year of new roads, Police patrolling has been extended. They now move about at all hours to prevent escapes, and keep watch over the convicts. This duty has also been attended to by water. The Police have much improved in their activity in this respect—a duty by no means easy or without risk when undertaken (as it has several times been in pursuit of escaped convicts) along an open coast in tempestuous weather.

78. It is satisfactory to observe that better attention has been given to the instruction of the Police as regards the discharge of their duties according to established Procedure. Captain Lowndes reports “ that they are taught their general duties and as much of the Penal Code as is necessary to guide them in their action. Their instruction is no easy task. One great difficulty is the fact that the men talk different languages, some really hardly knowing a word of Hindoostanee ; and there is great tendency to learn by rote without the power of application of theory to practical cases. This difficulty is considerably augmented by the fact that nearly all crimes are enquired into by Inspectors or Head Constables. But doubtless some good results from the teaching, and that, I trust, we shall improve more each year.”

A fair proof that improvement has been effected by Captain Lowndes in this respect has been afforded in the satisfactory manner in which cases are now brought before the local Criminal Courts.

79. It is somewhat difficult to give popularity to a service the duties of which are discharged in a locality unknown and remote from the homes of those who enter into service ; which is confined in its action against criminals ; where the nature of the duties and exposure to a trying climate frequently tell upon health and strength, and where personal inconveniences have to be met. It is necessary, therefore, to make the service as attractive as possible in other respects. To this end this Force is liberally paid. They are now, save in two Stations, comfortably housed in commodious teak built barracks which are suitably furnished with good guard rooms and kitchens : new allotments of garden ground have been made to the men, and the Superintendent of Police has done his best to improve their domestic comforts and to afford them beneficial relaxation,

SECTION V.

JAILS.

80. The Jail buildings on Viper Island were commenced in April 1866. The structure will consist of five jail buildings, barracks, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side being closed in by a wall and gateway : it is being built in rubble masonry, with brick dressings on three platforms each 15 feet higher than the other : in the upper barrack, the permanent Police guard will be stationed, with the most desperate of the chain gang convicts on either side of them. The Executive Engineer reports that at the close of the official year the superstructure masonry of the verandahs of the upper barrack was completed, and the girders fixed, and that of the main walls was raised 13 feet above the plinth, or almost to the level of the upper cleristery windows ; that he anticipates that by the end of December next, one of the barracks would be available for occupation. The remaining four barracks are intended for the less dangerous class of prisoners, who may happen to be in the chain gang for offences committed on the Settlement. These jail buildings will each measure 100 feet long by 44 feet wide ; the main wards will be 20 feet high, and the verandah 12 feet above the floor, which will be terraced.

81. The completion of these jail buildings is much to be desired ; in the mean while arrangements have been made during the year more completely to separate the chain gang (prisoners under punishment for offences committed on the Settlement against local or special Law) from the rest of the convicts. They are not only separately worked by day, but are barracked entirely apart from other prisoners at night

82. Some daring attempts at escape have rendered it necessary to secure these prisoners at night by a chain run through the coupling ring of their leg-irons, secured at either end of their sections. It has already been stated that the convicts composing this gang are, for the most part, men of desperate character, or prisoners under rigorous punishment ; and until secure accommodation for this class of convicts is completed in the new jail buildings, it will be necessary to continue this restraint. Not only is this use of the night chain objectionable, but its use is very inconvenient. Until better means of securing the prisoners are provided, its use with this class of prisoners (all of whom are dangerous and cannot be trusted) is an absolute necessity. With a view to the speedy discontinuance of the use of the chain, until the jail buildings for the reception of this gang are completed, a strong representation for a Police guard shed and stout palisade round the barrack occupied by them was made on the 22nd August 1866 ; and a plan was submitted by the Superintendent, which if carried out and sentries fairly alert, would render it almost an impossibility for a prisoner to escape without serious risk to himself. The necessity for early attention to the matter has been urged.

83. The strength of the chain gang on the 31st December 1866 was 125 male convicts, and the statistics of crimes standing against them were as follows:—

No.	CRIMES FOR WHICH ORIGINALLY SENTENCED.	LOCAL CRIMES.	REMARKS.
38	Murder	Escape from lawful custody.	
22	Dacoity	Ditto.	
1	Wounding	Ditto.	
1	Rape	Ditto.	
1	Riot	Ditto.	
2	Culpable homicide	Ditto.	
1	Receiving stolen property	Ditto.	
4	Theft	Ditto.	
3	House-breaking	Ditto.	
1	Obstructing Railway Train..	Ditto.	
7	Dacoity	Attempt at ditto.	
2	Murder	Ditto.	
1	Highway robbery and wound- ing	Ditto.	
1	Theft	Aiding and abetting ditto.	
1	Attempt at murder	Assault.	
1	Theft	Trespassing with evil intent.	
1	Dacoity and escape from Jail	Cutting and wounding.	
2	Murder	Ditto.	
1	Theft	Attempt at ditto.	
1	House-breaking	Disobedience of order, &c.	
2	Murder	Ditto.	
1	Rape	Ditto.	
1	Administering poison	Aiding and abetting murder	
1	Being one of a gang of dacoits	Causing grievous hurt.	
1	Attempt at murder	Causing grievous hurt.	
1	Dacoity	Ditto.	
2	Murder	Ditto.	
1	Dacoity and escape from Jail.	Aiding and abetting ditto.	
1	Highway robbery	Ditto.	
1	Plunder	False weights in possession.	
1	Murder	Receiving stolen property.	
1	Mutiny	Ditto.	
1	Theft	Ditto.	
1	Escape from Jail... ..	Theft.	
5	Dacoity	Ditto.	
3	Theft	Ditto.	
1	Murder	Ditto.	
1	Attempt at murder	Ditto.	
1	Mischief by fire	Ditto.	
1	Theft and gievous hurt	Attempt at ditto.	
1	Murder	Ditto.	
1	Theft	Murder.	
1	Murder	Unnatural offence.	
1	Dacoity	Trespassing to steal.	
1	Administering drug with in- tent to steal -	Absent from barracks and assault.	

84. The chain gang now forms a distinct division amongst the numbered divisions of convicts on the Settlement. It has been found desirable to appoint a distinct staff of gangsmen (convict warders, &c.) to the charge of this gang. The selection of a reliable man to head this duty was no easy matter. At length a convict was selected, who has not only fulfilled this duty strictly as regards the convicts under his charge, but also in training his warder subordinates, who are responsible to him for the safe custody of the gang under all circumstances. The principle has now been established of making faithful service as a warder over this gang accompanied by good conduct as a more certain road for early advancement in the grade of gangsmen than any other similar employment in the Settlement.

85. The total number of convicts on the Settlement on the 31st December was:—

Total number of convicts.

1865...	{ Males	...	4,982	1866...	{ Males	...	6,252
	{ Females	...	333		{ Females	...	434
	Total	...	<u>5,315</u>		Total	...	<u>6,686</u>

being an increase during the year of 1,268 males and 101 females.

86. It has been found from returns received by the Government of India from the various local Governments and Administrations, that convicts sentenced to transportation throughout India numbered about 3,000 annually, and as in Port Blair it is difficult to provide continually large increases of accommodation, and to maintain that which already exists (estimated at the minimum number 7,500) without detriment to the progress of other works necessary for the welfare of the Settlement, the Supreme Government, by Resolution No. 3770, dated 12th April 1867, has restricted the transportation of prisoners whose sentences are less than fourteen years, by which the annual importation to Port Blair will, until further orders, be about 1,250 prisoners.

87. The following is an abstract of crimes under conviction, whereof the prisoners were transported:—

Abstract of crimes.

CRIMES.	MALE PRISONERS.	FEMALE PRISONERS.	TOTAL.
Murder	2,489	342	
Dacoity	1,798	...	
Thuggy	211	...	
Mutiny	167	...	
Forgery and perjury ...	128	2	
Robbery	674	7	
Suicide	7	...	
Suttees	1	...	
Abduction	15	5	
Other offences	762	78	
TOTAL	<u>6,252</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>6,686</u>

88. The following Table shows the average daily number of prisoners, and other prominent facts regarding each :—

Convict statistics.

Attached to British Burma.	Port Blair.		Division.
	Males.	Females.	
Average daily No. throughout the year.	5,958.9	407.6	623
Total No. of deaths in the year.	Males.	Females.	10
	10.6	2.4	12.4
Rate of deaths per cent.	Males.	Females.	10.6
	10.6	2.4	12.4
Gross amount of cost for prisoners on every account for the year, except commissariat, public works, and imperial marine establishments, free police, advance to troops, and cost of vessels chartered for conveyance of convicts, stores, etc.	Rs.	76	30,437
Average cost on account of each prisoner for the year on every account except commissariat, public works, and imperial marine establishments, free police, advance to troops, and cost of vessels chartered for conveyance of convicts, stores, etc.	Rs.	30,437	94,565
Value of labor supplied to the P. W. D., and estimated by that department.	Rs.	94,565	2,11,588
Estimated value of labor of convicts directed by the Superintendent and his Assistant.	Rs.	2,11,588	5,344
Amount realized on labor of convicts supplied to private individuals and others.	Rs.	5,344	23,944
Estimated value of in-door labor.	Rs.	23,944	21,738
Amount at which produce is valued of cash received; it is included in column 8 as well as this.	Rs.	21,738	226
Number of escapes.	Males.	226	110
Number returned or re-captured.	Males.	110	

89. The following Statement shows the social ties of all transported convicts in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair on the 31st December 1866 :—

DIVISION.	Married.	Widower or Widow.	Unmarried.	NUMBER WHO HAVE CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				Up to 3.	More than 3.		
Bengal Presidency.	1,106	235	320	567	56	1,661	
Madras ditto ...	823	76	341	424	33	1,240	
Bombay ditto ...	219	21	86	104	6	326	
N. W. Provinces....	505	110	278	270	28	803	
Punjab ...	320	94	199	186	29	613	
British Burmah	220	30	98	140	16	348	
Central Provinces .	426	66	199	223	23	691	
Oudh ...	252	49	127	134	14	428	
Other countries ...	279	57	150	165	11	480	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,686	

The following Table shows the country, caste, or creed, of all prisoners on the Settlement at the close of the calendar year :—

COUNTRY, CASTE, OR CREED.					MALES.	FEMALES	REMARKS.
Europeans	...	...	...	...	8	0	
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	20	1	
Africans	...	...	...	...	1	0	
Americans	...	...	...	...	2	0	
Armenians	...	...	...	...	1	0	
Arracanese	...	...	...	...	22	0	
Assamese	...	...	...	...	2	0	
Burmese	...	...	...	...	119	1	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	31	0	
Hindoos	...	...	...	...	4,517	330	
Mussalmans	...	...	...	...	1,431	100	
Jews	...	...	...	...	2	0	
Malays	...	...	...	...	2	0	
Mughls	...	...	...	...	24	0	
Parsees	...	...	...	...	6	0	
Shans	...	...	...	...	8	0	
Other Natives of India	...	...	...	...	56	2	
Total	...	...	...	...	6,252	434	

90. The classification of prisoners on the Settlement and their arrangement into gangs remain the same as stated in the last Report.

Classification of prisoners.

As regards the general management of prisoners in transit and after arrival on the Settlement, the following most important facts in connection with the system described in previous Reports as obtaining are here noted :—

Management of convicts on board vessels during transit and on arrival.

With regard to the treatment of convicts on board ships, since the defects in the sanitative, dietary, and disciplinary arrangements (as referred to in the last year's Report) have been from time to time brought to the notice of Government, it may be remarked that some improvement is apparent on board vessels conveying batches of convicts from the three Presidencies to this Settlement. A medical officer or subordinate as well as jail warders and menials now accompany each batch of convicts, and better supervision and order is established on board. There is still room for improvement; but it is satisfactory to note that in some instances Captains of vessels conveying convicts have so humanely treated the prisoners in supplying them from the ship's stores with extra medical comforts and diet, and in giving attention to cleanliness, ventilation, and the proper issue of rations, as to leave nothing more to be desired. Some cases of imperfect ventilation, want of adequate clothing, and the absence of medicine or medical comforts on board the vessel have occurred. In one case no medical man, medicines, or medical comforts had been shipped. In another no menials for latrine duty were on board, nor did it appear that there were any amongst the gang of convicts of such caste (or want of it) as could be compelled to undertake the duty. In another instance the space allotted was insufficient and caused sickness, and particularly the case of seven women for whom a space of but 6 feet $\times$ 6½ feet $\times$ 6½ feet in height was assigned, and a further case of sickness from bad provisions and insufficient space occurred. All these were, however, brought to the notice of the proper authorities at the time.

91. As reported last year, all convicts on arrival are subjected to a medical inspection, after which each man and woman is verified by his warrant as forwarded. Sickly men are conveyed to hospital, and men acquainted with useful trades are separated. For the first day or two according to the season and length of the voyage the new arrivals are allowed to rest and recover themselves, they are then put to tight work for two days more, after which all are sent to ordinary hard labor.

92. The rule has now been established and as far as practicable carried out, of stationing new batches of convicts on Ross or Viper Islands, which are considered the healthiest stations of the Settlement, and most suited for acclimatization. After some two or three months' stay, or as long as circumstances will allow, these new arrivals are drafted out to the various divisions stationed on the main land.

93. Each station of the Settlement is in charge of an overseer.

Overseers posted to each station.

During the year under report there were eleven stations, to which two free and five convict overseers were posted. All the overseers have worked zealously and well, keeping their stations in good order ; and the convicts entrusted to their charge well under control. While reporting that the free overseers have displayed a commendable zeal in the discharge of their duties, it is satisfactory to record that the system of employment of carefully selected criminals, as overseers, over those with whom they are well acquainted, continues to work satisfactorily ; convicts of tried stability, who are thus placed in positions of trust and responsibility over their fellow-prisoners, are excited to honest industry ; while their minds are withdrawn from debasing reminiscences. Encouragement now afforded is a great safeguard against relapse, and has been found a powerful incentive with the well-disposed to a perseverance in well-doing in the hope of earning some remission of punishment. Moreover (as reported last year) " as this arrangement obtains consideration for convicts thus employed as overseers, and benefit in other ways, either present or prospective, " giving some hope even to the life convicts, men thus employed " strive to retain the situation they have been entrusted with by " doing their duty well."

94. The system of ganging of convicts has already been described in previous Reports. The same plan

Divisions of convicts.

of organization has prevailed during the past year, and has been found simple and sufficient as the basis of disciplinary arrangements.

It may be, however, mentioned that in the present year the duties of each gangman have been more specially defined as regards each man's responsibilities ; and some endeavour has been made to afford them individual instruction in their several duties as required by Settlement Regulations, so that none may plead ignorance as an excuse for any shortcoming of duties in this respect.

95. At the end of the year there were seventeen divisions of convicts on the Settlement. Their location

Distribution of divisions of convicts.

was as under :—

DIVISIONS.

1st	} Ross Island	...	New arrivals are received in these divisions.
2nd			
3rd	Aberdeen	...	Ditto
4th	Haddo	...	Ditto
5th	Viper Island	...	Ditto
6th	Haddo	...	The " married " division composed of self-supporting cultivators and gardeners who are married men, and female laboring convicts. The former live in their own huts on their allotments, and the latter in the female Barrack.
7th	{ Head quarters —Ross Island, but distributed over the Settlement.	...	Division of laboring convicts who are principally employed as hospital and private servants, police, conservancy, and latrine establishments for the whole Settlement ; moon-shees, native writers, &c.

DIVISIONS.

8th	{ Ross Island and Mount Harriett.	...	A division of laboring convicts composed of Burmans, Chinese, and Malay prisoners, employed as sawyers, wood-cutters, &c.	
9th	{ Ross Island and on other stations.	...	The marine division under the orders of the harbour master for duties afloat of the Set- tlement, landing and shipping stores, bal- lasting, &c.	
10th	Ross Island	...	Under the orders of the Executive Engineer, and compose the better class of artizans and mechanics.	
11th	{ At Mount Harriett.	...	A division of ordinary laboring convicts.	
12th	Ross Island	...	Self-supporters' division, consisting of well-be- haved convicts who are permitted to ply "trades" useful to the Settlement in sup- plying its wants and their own.	
13th	Navy Point	...	A division of laboring convicts.	
14th	{ Hope Town and Perseve- rance Point.	...	Ditto	Ditto.
15th	At Port Mounat	...	Ditto	Ditto.
16th	At South Point	...	Ditto	Ditto.
17th	At Viper Island	...	The invalid gang, consisting of superannuated convicts, lepers, &c., who are distinctly bar- racked, and in no way mixed with the chain gang. They are placed here on account of the salubrity of the station.	

The chain gang on Viper Island.

96. The same scale of allowance, Rs. 30 per mensem, to European prisoners holding licenses from the Government of India to be at large on this Settlement has been continued. With this sum they must clothe, feed, and provide themselves. The amount, however, may be raised to the maximum sum of Rs. 50 at the discretion of the Superintendent. This amount enables the recipient to purchase many small conveniences, and is open to those who by diligence and attention combined with good conduct benefit the Settlement by the work assigned to them. The number of this class of prisoners at the close of the calendar year were eleven, of whom eight were advanced to the maximum allowance during the year for good conduct or useful service to the Settlement.

97. The rates of pay allowed to ordinary convicts are :—

Division gangsmen	...	Rs. 8 0 per mensem.
Sub-division ditto	...	" 6 0 "
Tolidar	...	" 5 0 "
1st class convict	...	" 0 3 per day.
2nd ditto ditto	...	" 0 2½ "
3rd ditto ditto	...	" 0 2 "

The above two grades are, however, not allowed to exceed the following proportion of the strength of a division :—

1 Division gangsmen	}	1st Class 2-10.
2 Sub-division ditto		2nd ditto 3-10.
1 Mohur		3rd ditto (therefore) 5-10.
16 Tolidars		
80 1st class convicts		
120 2nd ditto		
200 3rd ditto		

98. The system of allowing additional subsistence allowance to deserving convicts has worked very well. Its introduction was based on a just principle attended with good effects, for the reward being attainable to the convict only by labor actually profitable or useful to Government, and his freedom from any blame exercises much influence as a permanent moral impulse amongst the general body of convicts. The prospect of being enabled, by steady conduct and continued hard work, to merit a position of trust, stimulates the exertions of the convict and arouses his energies. This is therefore a very desirable object, and constitutes an element of importance in the reformation of the criminal.

99. The recipients of the above indulgences are such ordinary convicts as from superior education are qualified to act as overseers, clerks in various Settlement departments—as subordinates in the Public Works Department, Conservancy, Police, moonshees, native doctors, hospital attendants, &c. The number of convicts at the close of the year receiving such extra allowance was twenty-six males. But it is not to the educated convict only that the door of advancement is thus open. If the convict be well disposed and sets a good example—be a skilful handicraftman—a cheerful and expeditious laborer, or has an aptitude for the control of others, he is also eligible for advancement with the educated convict. To the well behaved there is, therefore, a hope without which a man is apt to become reckless. Every prisoner is allowed a fair start to try and regain his lost character. Thus due encouragement to reformation is held out to all—this reformation must be manifested by self-discipline in actual and willing labor—not in ready obedience, and passive, and sullen conformity to regulations which in its rendering is noticed by and leads others to a like demeanour. The advancement of the convict must depend on himself through the active exercise of qualities opposed to those which have led to his imprisonment.

100. It is satisfactory to report well of the good conduct and attention to duty of this class of prisoners, save three who have fallen under punishment, one for theft, and the other two for light offences. These were all Eurasian convicts, who had their subsistence reduced to the ordinary subsistence, viz., two annas a day, and like other convicts sent to Viper, there to work in chains and made to wear a distinctive dress as a mark of punishment.

101. All European and Eurasian prisoners are provided with separate accommodation, and are permitted to wear their own clothing

and procure and use their own table and cooking utensils, bedding, &c. In the event of a prisoner drawing no extra allowance he receives two suits of serge and a straw hat annually, and three common shirts and one pair of shoes half-yearly.

102. It has been found advisable to appoint a prisoner of this class for the duty of Barrack Sergeant. This man is charged with the duty of maintenance of order in barracks and mustering this class of prisoners for work, church, and other parades.

103. The system for the disbursement of subsistence remains the same. Muster rolls and abstracts, as a rule, are submitted between the 2nd and 5th of the month, and checked so as to disburse cash from the Treasury by the 10th of the month. As the circulation of silver amongst convicts is objectionable, the convicts receive their subsistence in copper "Tokens" of the value of one rupee and pice. With the increase of late to the population of the Settlement, it has been found that a further supply of this Token coinage is necessary, which has been applied for.

104. Some extension of a mess system was considered during the year, and, under certain rules, the system was allowed to be further experimentally introduced in the new station of Port Mout. The results of the experiments, however, proved that none but men of low caste, consisting of some Madrassees, some Mussulmans and Hindoos of low sect and caste, Chittagonians and Burmans, and menials can be induced to join it. The system, though advantageous in other respects, was found to be replete with many obvious and serious difficulties, irrespective of loss of time (in weighing and distribution of rations) and labor (in supplying cooks and others for the above duties); suspicions as regards quantity served to each, and the various caste prejudices. The general conclusions arrived at was in favor of the old system introduced in the earlier days of the Settlement, when it was determined that a money subsistence allowance instead of cooked rations should be given to the convicts of this Penal Settlement, so as, by throwing the prisoners upon their own resources, to induce in them frugal and careful habits which are steps of progression towards method and order, subordination, economy and discipline that lead to the formation of principles which are components of that recognition of self-control, the basis of all reformatory action. This system has ever since been carried on, and the convicts have with more or less success according to the disposition of the prisoner, to live up to his means, which are quite sufficient for his support, or to parsimonious and hoarding if expended in the purchase of the necessities of life made available for sale at fixed and reduced rates so as to place the same within his means, who too often become victims to disease and deaths where these latter instances have been discovered. Intimation of compulsory messing has been given to these men, which, it is hoped, will have its effect, especially with those who from caste prejudices and other consideration would shrink from such an alternative, and will thus prefer more fully to expend their subsistence money on their food rather than be drafted into a mess gang. Steps are now being taken

also to supply the convicts with fresh vegetables, meat, &c., through the agency of the Commissariat, for which due deductions will be made from the convicts' subsistence money. This, it is hoped, will have its effect in remedying the above evil complained of.

105. Besides the chain gang, in which messing is compulsory, a portion of the 9th, or marine division, are messed, whose employment particularly amongst those convicts who are engaged afloat interferes with their preparing their own meals. The success of this gang has not of late been what it formerly was when under the superintendence of Mr. Homfray. The present responsible officer has been strictly enjoined to give the experiment the full opportunity of a fair trial.

106. The deductions made from a laboring convict's subsistence are on account of hospital stoppages and barrack lighting, in the rates and proportions named in the last year's Report.

Deductions from the convicts' pay.

107. Overseers in charge of divisions are required to keep, at all times, ready for the Superintendent's or Assistant Superintendent's inspection the following books and registers in English :—

Books and records kept by the Overseer of divisions.

One Muster Roll and Subsistence Money Abstract Book.

One Acquittance Roll of money subsistence.

Ditto ditto clothing.

One Register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

One File Book containing Settlement orders.

One Fees Book, in which all such sums received from self-supporting convicts, ferry and poundage recoveries also, are entered.

One Tools and Store Account Book.

One Register of meat, fish, and vegetables issued to convicts.

The books are inspected by the Assistant Superintendent monthly, who makes a report of such inspections to the Superintendent.

108. During the year steps have been taken, where the convict records have been found, to render the same more perfect. The completion of this duty will take some time yet, as it is desired to collect the history of every prisoner's case, country and family, age, occupations, &c. These points the warrants frequently do not supply, and the various Governments and Administrations of India have to be addressed to obtain the same. A set of Rules to this effect have been framed for the guidance of the clerk in charge of this department.

Convict records.

109. The arrangements made for securing deceased convicts' property to Government, as described in the last year's Report, have been with some modifications found to answer. During the year the sum so received and credited to the State amounted to Rs. 667-8-2. The proceeds of a deceased convict's estate belong as a right to Government, but should the convict have left a family in the Settlement, the Superintendent, if he thinks their claims just, aids them in obtaining the same.

Disposal of deceased convicts' property.

110. The European and Eurasian prisoners have at length been put in occupation of the framed teak fitted and shingled Barrack originally intended for their accommodation, but which was temporarily made available for quarters for the Settlement marine service who had no Barracks of their own since the old building of the former naval brigade were removed to make room for the new stone buildings for European troops. The Barrack, as now used by the above prisoners, is partitioned off into six compartments, for the convenience of dividing these prisoners into messes and classes. The following diagram shows their distribution :—

Christian prisoners in subordinate employments at outstations have been quartered in model huts—those holding the position of overseers have been allowed to occupy such teak constructed overseer's quarters as have been completed and could be temporarily made available.

111. During the past year 4-5ths of Native convicts have, on an average, been housed in the new semi-permanent iron-framed wooden Barracks, averaged to contain from 110 to 165 men each. The system of dividing these Barracks by wide and open trellissed partitions into compartments, each for the accommodation of a section of convicts (twenty-five men and one tolidar) has been found to answer the purpose desired. The means of supervision of the prisoners on the above plan are probably the best that could be devised for this class of Barracks. A perfect inspection is open to the gangsmen on duty ; and all patrols can enter the sections unexpectedly and at any moment. The safety and security of the prisoners are obtained also by the general supervision and propinquity of the division or sub-division gangsmen, one of whom is in every section spare, and the convicts know that any mischief will be at once detected and suppressed.

112. The minimum space allowed to each convict is 648 cubic feet, and 36 feet of area on Ross Island ; it has been found necessary, in consequence of the heavy demand for labor by the Public Works Department, to add 15 per cent. to the above arrangement. This extra number of convicts was cautiously introduced, and has been attended with no bad results whatever. Situated as the Barracks are upon a ridge at an elevation of 100 feet from the sea, above high water mark,

and with a pure sea breeze blowing through the buildings all the year round either from the N. E. or S. W., the ventilation of the buildings is perfect, and they had been found entirely free from any effluvia when entered at midnight, though filled with sleeping convicts, even when thus occupied by the extra number of men.

113. The same arrangements as regards day and night watch over, and cleanliness and lights of the Barracks, and the maintenance of order and arrangement

Lights and sentries.

therein, have been maintained as last year.

114. Some modification has been made as regards hours of labor.

Hours of labor.

Instead of working daily at actual labor for eight hours during the whole year, it has been advisable in those months of the year (from the 15th of September to the 15th February) when it becomes dark earlier to break the men off from work in the evening half an hour sooner, so as to afford them sufficient time to cook and eat their meals before it is dark. On Saturday the men break off work at 4 P. M., so as to give them an hour or so to wash and prepare their clothes for the following morning's medical inspection.

115. The cooking accommodation for the convicts have been

Convict cook-houses.

generally extended all over the Settlement. The masonry cook-houses on Ross Island have been enlarged by extending transverse bamboos at either end, thus affording half as much cooking space over what was before available. The experimental corrugated iron-cooking shed erected on Ross Island was found to be defective in ventilation, but this has been remedied. The shed is now found commodious and adapted to the purpose. It admits a larger number of men cooking in a given space than masonry cook-houses are capable of affording. It is to be regretted, however, that the material of which this iron cook-house has been constructed is considered too expensive to admit of its general introduction all over the Settlement. The Chief Engineer of British Burmah has stated that he cannot recommend any cheaper roofing material, combined with equal safety. It has now been proposed to use the iron for roofs only, raising the sides with brick, which latter would be no cost to the State beyond the value of convict labor in manufacturing the material.

116. The health of the convicts during the year under report

The health of the convicts.

has not been so good as it was in the preceding year, and the death-rate has risen by 4.98 per cent. The causes for this increased rate of mortality as compared with that of the previous year have been summarised in para. 7 of the Introduction of this Report. These originated with the increase to the number of convicts sent to the Settlement, amongst whom, especially convicts from Madras and Bombay, were a considerable number of aged or worn out men—all more or less suffering from or predisposed to disease. A proof of the latter was afforded by the fact that of the total number of 675 deaths that occurred

during the year, no less than 473 were amongst convicts who had been less than that period on the Settlement; and a further examination of the medical mortality returns show that out of the above 675 casualties more than 40 per cent. occurred amongst men over 40 years of age. This last fact has already been brought to notice in former medical reports. With the Asiatic the decline of life is considered to commence from the age of years. It must follow then that convicts who have lived over that period, and have come from the confinement of a jail, depressed in spirits and exhausted by a voyage, suddenly landed in a climate new and trying to them and endemic in its influences, in view of the above circumstances, and of the generally laborious nature of the work required of the convicts in Port Blair in all weather, the death-rate cannot be considered a high one.

117. The following diseases have prevailed over all others as in former years, viz., *miasmatic diseases*, of which there were 196 cases. These were principally consequent on a good deal of necessary exposure during the year in improving the ventilation of the new stations by the removal of trees and jungle to a certain distance round the public buildings, also in bunding operations across marshy swamps for the benefit of the Aberdeen station. The convicts employed in this duty suffered much from fevers, although every precaution was taken and the men were supplied with quinine and rum: they were not allowed to work early in the morning or late in the evening, and were made to sleep at a distance on board a hulk moored across the bay where such bunding operations were undertaken.

118. With these affections (chiefly *anæmia*) 160 cases have been treated. Many of the convicts received during the year under report arrived in an *anæmic* state. Where the system is thus predisposed to disease, once droops, it rarely happens that its former vigor is regained, or that the convict is able to stand the climatic influences of these Islands that are so unfavorable to individuals in such a condition.

119. Of these 146 cases have been treated, and from their gangrenous tendency have been fatal in many cases, though the precaution was taken of having dressings ready on the ground where labor was in progress, for application to any case of abrasion or injury likely to result in sores. With men of unhealthy state of body and vitiated constitution, the slightest scratch becomes a sore and then ulcerates;—this degenerating into virulent gangrenous contritions, defying all attempts at cure, often terminates fatally.

120. Of this class of disease there were 104 cases, which were, more or less, of an *adynamic* character, and connected with a debilitated state of the constitution. The aged are for the most part stationed on Viper Island, which station is considered the most healthy for them. The death-rate for the last six months of the year under report amongst this class of convicts was at the rate of 22 per cent.

Atrophia, asthenia, and senectus.

Ulcers and abscesses.

121. The following Table shows the average ages of the convicts who died in the Settlement in 1866, from which it will be seen that over 40 per cent. of the total deaths occurred amongst men of 40 years of age and upwards :—

Sex.	Under 25 years.	25 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	Above 45 years.	Total.	REMARKS.
Males ...	11	270	101	71	194	647	
Females ...	...	4	...	2	4	10	
Total ...	11	274	101	73	198	657	
Percentage on total deaths. } ...	1.67.	41.70	15.70	11.11	30.13	100	

* 122. It is a matter of great satisfaction to record that scurvy, which formerly was so prevalent in the hospitals of this Settlement, has now been eradicated to that extent that it can no longer be considered as a cause of mortality. Diseases of an anæmic or asthenic type occasionally, but rarely, threaten to develop into scurvy. But the disease now appears chiefly among newly arrived convicts, in whose constitutions it had existed before they reached the Settlement. The senior medical officer has reported that it cannot now be said to be engendered here after the arrival of the convicts.

123. Conservancy gangs have been maintained on each station of the Settlement as stated in the last year's Report. The management of the latrines has been continued on the "dry-earth system." No permanent structures for latrine purpose have yet been sanctioned, and the latrines are simply mat-screened spaces lightly thatched over. The same good order with some improvement in the Conservancy Department has generally been maintained as was noticed by Dr. Pritchard, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Pegu Division, in his medical inspection of this Settlement in the previous year.

124. The cost to Government for the year for each convict was on an average Rs. 98. This calculation includes the outlay incurred on the several heads as under :—

Average cost of each convict.

1. Subsistence of all classes of convicts.
2. Subsistence of their families on the Settlement.
3. Convict clothing.
4. Hospital charges.
5. Entire cost of local establishments (exclusive of ecclesiastical), including commissariat, public works department, hire of imported labor, pay and allowances of troops, and police and settlement marine service.
6. Local miscellaneous charges connected with convicts.
7. Road-money to released convicts.
8. Rewards for recaptures of escapes.

125. It not being possible to ascertain the amount of outlay incurred in England or India on account of the establishments as under, such expenditure is not included in the above calculation on the average cost of each convict to Government :—

1. Public Works Department, for the purchase of iron and other building material.
2. Commissariat establishments, for the purchase of stores,* cattle, &c., in Calcutta.
3. Vessels chartered for conveyance of stores and convicts, their expenses during the voyage and their outfits.
4. Imperial marine charges.

126. The Government having desired that every effort may be made to furnish an adequate supply of convict labor for the rapid prosecution of all public works in progress at the various stations of the Settlement, the importance of this claim has been recognized in such supply all over the Settlement. Consequently, in the daily requirements for convict-labor, the more skilled and robust laboring convicts have been first made available for that department.

127. On the successive arrival of batches of convicts, lists have been made of all individuals declaring themselves as artisans, such as masons, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., and according to the demands of this department, these men have been made available on trial; and on approval selections have been transferred to the Engineer's Division. The officers of the department have continued to give much pains and encouragement to improve the skilled labor under their orders; and a system of rewards has been approved of by which the more industrious and skilful artificers receive small extra allowances according to their proficiency on a fixed scale—the highest reward given not exceeding Rs. 2-8 per mensem. The average number of convicts (deducting self-supporters, sick and infirm, female convicts, marine establishment, office clerks, peons, &c.) supplied to that department during the year was 26½ per cent. of the laboring strength of the convicts on the Settlement.

128. Such labor as has been available after meeting as fully as possible the demands of the public works department has been directed as circumstances have required, under the supervision of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, to the other demands of the Settlement. This labor has been principally employed on water supply, construction and repair of temporary buildings, repairs of roads and drains, salt, charcoal, lime, brick, and other manufactures, weaving and making up convict clothing.

129. The experiments reported as commenced upon with the manufacture of oil have been satisfactory in their results. With the small supply of nuts obtained from the Cocos Islands, 1286 lbs. of good oil were made, which, including the value of the nuts at the market rates, cost Rs. 301-6-6. If the manufacture were extended, and a free supply of nuts were obtainable from the Cocos, oil could be

* In this the cost of stores, provisions, &c., is not included: their value being recovered on sale in this Settlement.

manufactured at much less cost to Government than its supply at present involves ; and the Light Houses of the Bay of Bengal could be supplied. The paper manufactory has been simply confined to the making of paper of such a quality as could be obtained from such material as the worn-out convict clothing, cumblees, &c., and the sweepings of the different public offices. From this a useful coarse kind of country paper has been made, which is now in considerable use in the Settlement for rough office work. The cost has been no more than the labor of the convicts, being mainly only that of individuals locally sentenced to extra hard labor for misdemeanor, and who are put to in the pulping machines.

130. The employment of the convicts, as will be seen by this

• Employment of convict labor.

Report, has been of a varied character, and as remarked by the late officiating senior medical Officer, "has in no way seemed to have had any unusual influence on the health of the men except those who were employed in the felling of jungles, opening out new clearances, and bunding the swamps, on which works an unusually large proportion has been employed, and accordingly added to the mortality ; such employment being unavoidable in the opening out of new stations, but from which beneficial results will now follow."

131. So far as the more important demands of the Settlement for labor has admitted, endeavour has been made, as much as possible, to increase the supply of fresh food to the convicts in the production of vegetables, in extending the fishing operations, &c. The supply of vegetables and that of fish has been quadrupled on the supplies of the preceding year, while an increased quantity of fresh meat has been made available for sale to the convicts ; Government having supplied 3,893 head of sheep and 693 cattle during the year. The average supply of fresh vegetables has been 4 lbs., fish 1½ lbs., and fresh meat 5½ oz.* per man per month.

132. This does not yet reach the diet scale that has recently been laid down by the present senior medical officer, which is as under—

Fish, 5 oz. each, four times a week.

Vegetables 5 oz., daily.

Meat 4½ oz., twice a week.

133. This officer has also stated that he considers that one meat issue per week will be sufficient if two fish issues at 8 oz. per man can be made. As fresh meat, under existing circumstances, can only be supplied at an enormous cost to Government, such a measure will considerably reduce the outlay under this head. Accordingly, application has been made for an increased fishery establishment, as well as the transfer of a number of Malay and Western Coast of India convicts (who have been found to be more expert fishermen than can be obtained here), in order that they may instruct others in the various experimental extensions of fishing operations that have been put in hand—the ordinary proportion of Coastmen who understand sea-fishing are very few to the convict population.

* This calculation is made on the average convict strength on the Settlement, but as many of the convicts through caste prejudices will not eat meat, the quantity actually available to consumers is more than the calculation shows.

134. The number of convicts employed during the year as cultivators, fishermen, with the various tradesmen and other self-supporters, may be estimated at 4.6 of the convict strength of the Settlement.

Estimated proportion of cultivators, fishermen, &c.

135. A certain number of male convicts is sanctioned for employment as clerks, &c., in the commissariat, public works, and other departmental offices. These, including those convicts appointed as gangsmen, marine, barrack, and to orderly duty, both medical and general, as sanctioned for employment under the several officers in charge, are estimated at 29.8 per cent. of the strength of the Settlement.

Estimated proportion of convicts in various offices and departments.

136. The average number of sick in hospital, including outdoor patients, with whom are counted the invalid and leper gangs, the medical subordinates and hospital attendants, was 2.5 per cent. of the strength of the Settlement.

Estimated proportion of sick, hospital attendants, &c.

137. A number of trades are plied by convicts. The following is a list of the most useful of them:—

Trades plied by convicts.

Apothecaries.
Bakers.
Barbers.
Basket-makers.
Bunneahs.
Butchers.
Blacksmiths.
Brick-layers.
Book-binders.
Braziers.
Carpenters.
Canoe-makers.
Chandlers.
Charcoal-burners.
Confectioners.
Coopers.
Cooks.
Cotton-spinners.
Dairymen.
Dyers.
Engineers.
Fishermen.

Gardeners.
Glaziers.
Loom-makers.
Masons.
Mat-makers.
Net-makers.
Oil-pressers.
Painters.
Paper-manufacturers.
Potters.
Poultrymen.
Rattainers.
Sail-makers.
Sawyers.
School-masters.
Shoe-makers.
Salt-makers.
Stone-cutters.
Tailors.
Tanners.
Tin-men.
Turners.

The convict-labor supplied for public works department during the year under report was valued in that department at Rs. 94,564. Further details will be found under head "Public Works."

Value of convict labor.

138. With regard to the efficiency of convict artizans employed in the public works department during the last year, Lieutenant W. G. Cumming, R. E., Executive Engineer, speaks as follows:—

139. In stone-masonry the convicts have generally shown great progress. The older masons, or those who have been at constant work for several years, have improved so much that a fair number of them have become first class

Stone-masonry.

men, and although not equal in intelligence to the free-stone masons, who are employed in the public works department on this Settlement on very high rates of pay, can compete with them on an equal footing as regards the quality and quantity of work done.

140. The second class convict masons have much improved; their out-turn of work is of a fair average quality, and they are each of them capable of executing in plain rubble work about one-half of what a free mason can do.

141. A few masons of the third class have shown such marked progress as to lead to the belief that they will eventually become skilful workmen.

142. In brick-laying, the convicts have generally shown that they can execute good sound work when placed upon this description of work.

143. The only fault to be found with the greater number of convict masons is, that they are apt to waste too much time in hammer-dressing stones, from a want of intelligence in finding out the proper side on which to begin.

144. The first class convicts who are employed as stone-cutters can compete with the free men who are employed at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem. They are quite skilful, and are able to execute as much work as the free stone-cutters.

145. The quarrying operations have been carried on very successfully during the past year, and the convicts employed on this kind of work have become expert.

146. The convicts employed as blacksmiths have shown average skill during the past year. They have been well employed, and are capable of performing rough work of an ordinary kind.

147. The carpenters, with two exceptions, have not shown themselves such handicraftsmen as was anticipated.

148. The manufacture of bricks during the past year has not been carried on with such vigour at Aberdeen as in previous years, owing to the great want of labor in that place. The first class moulders there can mould 1,000 bricks per diem without any great exertion on their part. The bricks, when properly burnt, are of as good a kind as those made in up-country stations of India.

149. The manufacture of lime has been carried on successfully during the past year.

150. From the foregoing remarks under the heads "Masonry" and "Stone-cutting," it will be seen that the convicts have generally shown much improvement during the past year. This has been in a

great measure due to the system of paying gratuities to such as have exhibited skill at work, and has been an incentive to others to volunteer to learn to become artisans. Indeed, so successfully has the new gratuity system worked, that every facility has been offered to the free-stone masons and stone-cutters who are engaged on high wages to leave the Settlement before the time for which they agreed to serve has expired.

151. The amount realized on sale of fruits and vegetables from Government gardens in the local markets, ditto ditto from cultivators' gardens, and also the amount realized from Government fisheries, ditto ditto self-supporting fishermen, and on the sale of live stock of all kinds, and by petty tradesmen on their manufactures, such as salt, charcoals, lime, pottery, bamboo baskets, and mat-making, amounted to Rs. 32,955. The fees and hire of convict servants credited to the Imperial Revenue amounted to Rs. 11,231.

152. The work done by the female convicts, of whom there were 434 at the close of the year under report, has been as under :—

Female convicts.					
Weavers	{	8 first class 6 second class 15 third class	}	...	29
Thread-spinners	...	...	...	...	44
Cotton-cleaners	...	...	...	...	4
Sewing class	...	...	...	...	41
Thatch-platters	...	...	...	...	26
Wheat-grinders	...	...	...	...	156
Midwives	...	...	...	...	2
Hospital nurses	...	...	...	...	2
Hospital servants	...	...	...	...	2

The remainder 128 were the wives of self-supporting convicts, who have been also permitted to be self-supporters. These supported themselves by the following trades :—

Dairy-women	|	Washer-women,
Poultry-women	|	Servants, &c. &c. &c.

The work done by the weavers has been satisfactory, and they have worked up into coarse cloth, towels, napkins, &c., of patterns, all the cotton (1,000 lbs.) that has been raised on the Settlement during the past year. These manufactures meet with a ready sale. The amounts realized are credited to Government.

153. In the sewing class for female convicts, the under-mentioned clothing was made up during the year :—

Mens' koortals	...	...	...	7,685
Females' ditto	...	...	...	5,686
Hospital ditto	...	...	...	700
Ditto caps	...	...	...	400

154. The laboring women employed at wheat-grinding are such as are strong enough for the work. An able-bodied woman is required to grind five seers of wheat a day; others are required to grind four

or three seers, according to their age and strength. The value of all Government work done by laboring convict women, reckoned at 4 annas per diem, equals Rs. 30,840.

155. In para. 93 mention has been made of the satisfactory manner in which certain of the licensed prisoners and other ordinary convicts have discharged the duties of overseers of stations.

Convict overseers.

156. The system of making use of convict agency for the management of convicts has been successfully extended in many useful ways. As regards overseers of stations, it should be mentioned that the most important station on the Settlement, "Viper Island," on which three divisions of convicts are maintained (one the "chain gang"), has been entirely managed by a convict overseer (a colored American). This man's zealous attention to his duties, his control of convicts, and the good order of his station, is very commendable. Another licensed prisoner overseer (a European) has maintained his station and convicts in his charge in an equally creditable manner. The two stations of "Navy Bay" and "South Point" have been entrusted to two convicts, one of whom belongs to the mutineer class. These men have done their duty in an intelligent and very creditable manner, being supplied with a clerk, who can write English, to keep their books and papers for them. As managers of convicts, they are perhaps the best of all; having been disciplined in the ranks of the army in former days themselves, they know how to apply what they have learnt to the control of others. These overseers, too, certainly have the knack of keeping their men in good care and condition, and at the same time getting a more satisfactory out-turn of work from them than other overseers can do. Most of this is effected by their very properly looking to their convict gangsmen and warders for the due discharge of their responsibilities. To bring about a further and certain improvement in this respect is considered to be only a matter of time. As disciplinary arrangements that by experiment are found suitable to the purpose become standing rules of sure efficacy towards a reliable system of reformatory action, so will the appointment of overseers of this class, if they be properly encouraged and supported in their position, tend to a development of those reformatory results which are so desirable, and the aim of which was sketched in para. 84 of last year's Report.

157. Nine licensed prisoners, two ordinary Eurasian prisoners, and two Natives of India have been employed as overseers of public works under the Executive Engineer, and in other responsible positions of trust under the orders of the Superintendent.

158. The Executive Engineer, Lieutenant Cumming, notices with satisfaction the efficient manner in which four of his prisoner overseers of works have discharged the duties entrusted to them. The first has given much satisfaction by the skilful and superior manner in which he has conducted the stone-cutting operations for the European troops' barracks and church. The second for having superintended public works of a very extensive nature, and the care and promptitude with which he conducted his duties. The third has proved himself an able and willing mechanic, and rendered much assistance in

the setting up of steam machinery. The fourth has been of much service in the erection of iron-framed barracks, a work which hitherto could only be done by sappers—all which work he has completed in a very efficient manner.

159. One licensed prisoner turned out badly during the year under report. He has been found untrustworthy in every capacity in which he has been tried. Another ordinary Eurasian prisoner overseer had to be removed owing to incompetency.

160. The following Table shows the comparative number of escapes, recaptures, and returns for the past four years :—

YEAR.	AVERAGE STRENGTH OF CONVICTS.	NUMBER OF ESCAPES.	ACCOUNTED FOR.		REMAINING UNACCOUNTED FOR.	REMARKS.
			Recapture	Returned of their own accord.		
1863	3,081	357	78	132	147	
1864	3,278	202	55	69	78	
1865	3,926	135	55	50	30	
1866	6,356	226	55	55	116	

161. The above Statement shows the escapes during 1866 to have numbered 226, with a daily average of 6,356 convicts. In the previous year there were 135 escapes, with an average of 3,926 convicts. The percentage of escapes to strength in 1865 was 3·45, in 1866 it was 3·55. There is therefore a slight increase of 0·10. The contrast is, therefore, not unfavorable, especially when it is considered that the convict population had nearly doubled, as well as the employment of large gangs of new arrivals (with whom escapes are usually frequent) in out-door labor on remote localities without any increase of the police till half the year had elapsed, and which force had only received two-thirds the additional sanctioned strength by the end of the year, who were, more or less, under training. The most important facts in connection with escapes are briefly noticed in the under-mentioned particulars.

162. In February 1866, seventeen convicts (ten new arrivals and seven one year at Port Blair) escaped from Command Point. These men rose in the night upon their section gangman (convict toldiar) and overpowered him. He, however, got away from them, and swam to the nearest station and gave the alarm, when the party was quickly followed up by two or three convict peons, who recovered the supplies they had collected, and also one of the escaped prisoners.

163. On the 10th May 1866, four Burmese convicts escaped from Macpherson's Straits, where they had accompanied S. Kurz, Esq., (Curator of the Harbortum, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, on special duty at Port Blair) to assist him in the Botanical explorations he was then, under the orders of Government, making at this Settlement. Mr. Kurz had gone out omitting to take with him the armed escort always at his disposal. The Burmese seized the opportunity, and it

appears, having decoyed the four Hindoostanee boatmen to a distance, returned suddenly, secured Mr. Kurz and his servant who were botanizing in the jungles in another direction, bound them each with canes to trees a good distance apart, and after taking everything of value from Mr. Kurz, went off in the boat well stocked with Mr. Kurz's stores, &c., which had been made over to him for his use. These four men have since been re-captured on the Tenasserim coast and are awaiting trial.

164. On the 29th of August last, another party of Burmans belonging to a gang of men stationed at Hope-Town escaped with a canoe. It appears that a Burmese gangster sent a *tolida* and four Burmese convicts in the canoe to Perseverance Point to cut some poles for building purposes, and on the evening of the same day eight Burmese convicts doing duty at Hope Town made their way through the jungles to the place where the canoe was lying, and whilst the *tolida* and convicts were engaged in shipping the wood, fell upon and secured them with their "goung bouns" (turbans); they then possessed themselves of the canoe into which the four men were thrown, and when off "Perseverance Point," four of the five men were put overboard, who swam ashore; the fifth man joined the party in the canoe. These convicts have similarly been apprehended on the shores of British Burmah. The Burmans now say that it is not worth while to attempt escape, as they suffer much from exposure, and are always re-taken; it may be hoped, therefore, that these desperate attempts with this class of convicts to regain their native country will be abandoned for the future.

165. The other escapes were rather of the character of abscondments, with a view for a while to evade labor; these are more confined to young than to those convicts who have been any length of time upon the Settlement. These men go off apparently without any thought as to what may happen to them, and losing their way in the almost impenetrable forests of the mainland, too often, it is to be apprehended, perish from want and exposure. That anything like ill-usage or capture of any of the escaped convicts is practised by the Andamanese who are friendly to us, there is no cause to suppose. On the contrary, many have stated that they have met with kind treatment at their hands.

166. The Indian convicts have, during the year, had the opportunity of knowing how hopeless is any endeavour on their part to reach Hindoostan. This has been brought about by parties of convicts having been stationed at the Cocos Lighthouse Works, and engaged on the Cocos Survey, &c.; they have now seen for themselves that they really are dwelling on an Island, and not a part of some country connected with the continent of India, as was hitherto a very general impression.

167. It may be here mentioned that since the occupation of Port Mouat, escape in that direction has been checked.

168. Owing to the transfer of the Revd. H. Corbyn as Chaplain to India in the early part of the year, and the new Chaplain, T. L. J. Warneford, not arriving on the Settlement until near its close, it has not been practicable to afford that instruction to the Christian prisoners that was previously undertaken by the chaplain.

The classes formed under the Superintendent's direction for the secular instruction of convict lads in view of their being trained to be hereafter of use to the Settlement as overseers, clerks, &c., have progressed favorably. Several lads have been added to the number of those under instruction. The average number of lads thus under tuition has been—

17	years	of age	...	...	...	13
16	do.	do.	...	...	...	16
15	do.	do.	...	...	...	7
14	do.	do.	...	...	...	8
13	do.	do.	...	...	...	5
Total						<u>49</u>

The instruction afforded has been confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic in English.

169. The number who can both read and write has risen from 2 in 1865 to 31 in 1866, and the number who could read only, from 4 to 18.

170. As regards the convict lads under medical instruction, the senior medical officer reports that "they are generally intelligent, having made progress in acquiring the rudimentary knowledge of compounding and dressing under the supervision of the medical subordinates. They are of much assistance in attending on the sick and maintaining the wards in an orderly condition. Each takes his turn of duty at nights in the sick wards. The senior medical officer purposes instituting such a system of education in English as will, he trusts, materially increase their usefulness, so as eventually to supply the places of dresser on emergencies.

171. The system of separation of juvenile from adult prisoners has been maintained, in so far as the present means will allow, by placing them in separate barrack sections, in charge of reliable gangsmen, and being as much as possible kept apart from all adult convicts.

SECTION VI.

REVENUE.

172. The revenue demands of the Settlement for the whole of the financial year, viz., 11 months (1866-67), are shown in the following list :—

	YEARS.	
	1865-66.	1866-67.
Abkaree	3,120	5,544
Stamps	81	133
Fees, fines, and forfeitures...	3,488	6,601
Hire of convicts	3,543	5,606
Sale proceeds of unclaimed property	745	587
Miscellaneous	1,830	3,483
Sale proceeds of Settlement produce	2,521	3,619
Refund of subsistence allowance	2,617	2,843
Hospital stoppages	11,052	22,832
Ferry fees	88	50
Bazar-tax	793	604
Poundage	92	324
Freight and passage	...	510
Income-tax	1,221	...
Forest produce	6,780	...
Total	37,971	52,736

This total of Rs. 52,736 shows an increase over the total for 12 months of the year previous of Rs. 12,765. The increase is principally in the items abkaree, stamps, fees and fines, hire of convicts, miscellaneous, sale of Settlement produce, hospital stoppages.

173. The item under head "Abkaree" is realized, as in the previous year, from the sale of opium to free artizans, principally Chinese, who are employed by the Executive Engineer in the public works department. The increase in the sale of this drug is owing to an increase in the number of consumers, as its issue is guarded by strict precautions against its finding its way amongst the convicts of the Settlement.

174. The item miscellaneous includes all those petty sums for which there is no particular head assigned in the Treasury books.

175. The increase in the sale of Settlement produce shows a gradual development of the resources of the Settlement.

176. The refund of subsistence allowance is the repayment into the Treasury of sums issued in advance for the subsistence of convicts who died soon after the money was drawn.

Hospital stoppages have, by a large addition to the population, increased also, owing to proportionate number of patients treated in hospital,

177. Bazar-tax and poundage are items derived from the hire of bazar stalls for the sale of Settlement produce, and from the fines taken on account of straying animal pounded.

178. Freight and passage money are obtained from free passengers and others to and from the Settlement.

179. Appendix D gives a summary of the entire monetary transactions of the Settlement for the year under review.

SECTION VII.

EDUCATION.

180. The schools for the children of free residents, both European and Asiatic, established in 1864, have, during the year under report, been supported by the voluntary contributions of the free community of the Settlement.

Schools for the children of free parents.

181. The school for the children of European parents has been held in the temporary building, used also as a church, which was erected for the purpose. The children of free Asiatics have been separately instructed in a smaller detached temporary structure.

School quarters.

182. These schools are managed by a Committee of Settlement Officers, annually elected by the Committee, and are under the immediate supervision of the Chaplain.

Management.

183. A (soldier) school-master and a (pensioned soldier's wife) school-mistress have been maintained as instructors in the school for the children of European and Eurasian parents, and have discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the Committee.

Instructors.

184. It is to be feared, however, that to continue to keep up this school will be a matter of difficulty, the expenses thereon being more than the subscriptions and the means of the children's parents can meet.

Maintenance of the school a great difficulty.

185. "The school for the children of free Asiatics," the Chaplain reports, "is very well attended." It is conducted by a Christian convict under the supervision of the European (soldier) school-master above mentioned.

School for the children of free Asiatics.

186. The school for convict lads, referred to in para. 168 of this report, as well as that for the children of Asiatic convict parents, has been under the

For convict lads.

personal supervision of the Superintendent. The course of education afforded in both these schools is entirely secular. These two schools are managed by three convict teachers.

187. The following has been the average attendance during
Average number of attendance. the past official year :—

Children of free Europeans	...	...	1234
Ditto of free Asiatics	...	...	8
Ditto of convict parents	...	...	20'00
Convict lads	...	...	29'84

188. The following shows the receipts and disbursements for
Receipts and expenditure. the financial year :—

School for children of free parents.

Receipts for the financial year	...	...	Rs.	192	7	0
Expenditure ditto ditto	...	...	"	nil.		
Balance Rs.				192	7	0

School for convict parents.

Receipts for the financial year	...	...	Rs.	286	12	0
Expenditure ditto ditto	...	...	"	178	6	0
Balance Rs.				108	6	0

189. Since the commencement of the present financial year, the Government have been pleased to sanction
Grant of a monthly allowance. Rs. 50 per mensem for the maintenance of the schools for children of convicts and convict lads. These schools having been thus taken under the care of Government, former subscribers towards their support have ceased to contribute.

SECTION VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

190. The establishment in the Public Works Department during
Establishment. the year under report has been as under :—

- 1 Executive Engineer.
- 1 Assistant Engineer.
- 3 Supervisors.
- 1 Overseer.
- 1 Accountant.
- 2 Clerks.
- 1 Store-keeper.

In the month of March 1866, Henry Prince, Esq., A. I. C. E., was transferred to the Rangoon Division, Public Works Department. He was succeeded by Licut. W. G. Cumming, R. E., who held executive

charge until June 1866, when Mr. F. C. Marshall, Officiating Executive Engineer, having been posted to this division, relieved that officer of those duties, until December 1866, when Lieut. Cumming having been confirmed in the appointment of Executive Engineer, again took charge here. Mr. Marshall was then transferred on special duty to the Cocos Lighthouse Division, which had been placed under the immediate orders of the Superintendent of Port Blair.

191. The distribution of the public works establishment at the close of the year was as under :—

Distribution.

Ross Island.

- 1 Executive Engineer.
- 1 Supervisor.
- 1 Accountant.
- 2 Clerks.
- 1 Store-keeper.

Chathan Island.

- 1 Supervisor.

Viper Island.

- 1 Assistant Engineer.
- 1 Supervisor.

Mount Harriet.

- 1 Overseer.

192. The total outlay in the Public Works Department during the year amounted to Rs. 3,73,795-8 ; of this sum Rs. 2,73,549' were from imperial sources, and Rs. 1,00,246-8 by value of convict labor and Settlement material.

Total outlay in the Public Works Department.

The principal incidence of the above outlay comprised—

Original works, Military	...	...	Rs.	95,768	8	0
Ditto ditto Civil	...	...	"	2,41,170	4	0
Repairs, Military	...	...	"	419	8	0
Ditto, Civil	...	...	"	4,341	4	0

aggregating a total of Rs. 3,36,938-12 on original works, and Rs. 4,760-8 on repairs.

The cost of the establishment for the year amounted to Rs. 28,808.

193. The following military buildings were commenced or constructed during the year :—

ROSS ISLAND.

Stone Barrack for European Infantry.—The northern half of this handsome structure, with right centre tower and turret, is now completed, with the exception of sundry small details of work. It will be temporarily occupied before the commencement of the south-west monsoon by the sappers and miners, as the old wooden barrack they now occupy has to be removed to make way for the foundations of the south wing. This second half of the site is half excavated ; it is mostly in rock, being on the summit of the upheaval that forms the central longitudinal ridge of Ross Island.

Powder Magazine.—A new magazine is being built of stone in an octagonal form, with dome and porch ; the masonry is all completed, with exception of parapet and coping to porch.

Solitary Cells.—(*Punishment.*)—Built of masonry, with terraced flat roof and shingled verandah, entirely completed during the year.

Bowling Alley for European Troops.—Commenced last year, and completed in this, and further covered with a sheathing of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch plank.

Two masonry Cook-rooms.—For sappers and miners have been completed.

Civil.

Port Blair Church.—Foundation masonry completed and plinth raised ; door and window frames made.

194. The construction of semi-permanent barracks for convicts on the plan described in the last year's report have been continued.

Civil buildings, barracks, and hospitals.

The following table gives the number of convict barracks completed, or in progress at the close of the official year :—

STATION.	SHINGLE ROOFED BARRACKS.		CORRUGATED ROOF BARRACKS.	
	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.	In progress.
Ross Island ...	1	...	...	...
Navy Point ...	2	...	...	...
Perseverance Point ...	2	2	...	...
Port Moutat ...	1	...	...	...
Add previously reported as completed. ...	27	...	1	...
Total ...	33	2	1	...

This gives a total accommodation (provided at 648 cubic feet and 36 feet area per man) for 4,366 convicts.

195. For hospital accommodation constructed during the year see Section XX, "Hospitals."

Hospitals.

196. The construction of jail barracks on the plan described in the last year's report, was commenced in April 1866, and by the 31st March 1867 the superstructure masonry of the verandah was completed and the girders fixed, and that of the main walls was raised 13 feet above the plinth, or almost to the level clerestory windows. The Executive Engineer anticipates that this portion of the lines of building that form the jail will be completed for occupation by December next.

Jail.

197. On Ross Island one experimental corrugated iron cook-

Pucka Cook-rooms.

house for convicts completed, and seems to be the best and most convenient form of cook-house yet constructed on the Settlement.

On Chatham Island	...	{ One pukka convict cook-house completed. Three corrugated iron cook-houses for convicts also completed.		
On Viper Island	...	One masonry cook-house for convicts completed.		
Haddo	...	One corrugated iron cook-house for convicts completed.		
Navy Point	...	Two	ditto	almost completed.
Aberdeen	...	One	ditto	completed.
Mount Harriet	...	One	ditto	ditto.
Command Point	...	One	ditto	almost completed.
Perseverance Point	...	Two	ditto	completed.

198. The following miscellaneous buildings have also been constructed or completed during the years.
Miscellaneous buildings. They are built of teak shingled :—

Ross Island	...	{ One Captain's quarters for circuit house completed.		
		{ One mess-house for officers with cook-house and out-building completed.		
		{ One barrack on angle-iron frame for the Settlement		
		marine service, with cook-house and latrine attached, completed. The building is constructed to		
		accommodate twenty-five men, including two petty officers, and their mess-room, with a small reading room.		
		{ One public works department store-keeper's bungalow and cook-house completed.		
Haddo	..	One school house for 100 native children completed.		

For the Commissariat Department.

Ross Island Additions to corrugated iron grain godown.

Police.

Viper Island	...	One Police Barrack for forty-eight men with cook-house, of corrugated iron attached, completed.		
Haddo		Ditto ditto ditto for twenty-eight men.		
Aberdeen	...	One Police barrack for twenty-eight men with cook-house of corrugated iron attached, completed.		
Mount Harriet		One	ditto	ditto ditto

199. Four circular saws fixed, and at work ; a fifth with travelling bench under construction.
Saw Mill.

200. In the Public Works Department every building in a decayed state has been repaired and put in order, which it is unnecessary here to specify in detail.
Minor works repairs.

201. The bunding off of the two swamps east and west of Aberdeen has been adverted to in the last year's report. At the close of the year further operations for preventing the influx of the sea were taken in hand by extending a sea-wall, previously commenced by Colonel Haughton, when Superintendent, with the view to the completion of a complete barrier round the bay, from Aberdeen to South Point (Phayre Ville). As the continuation of this work appears to be replete with many immediate advantages, the matter has been represented to the higher authority for further orders. Such portion as has been completed was

inspected by W. B. Macrone, Esq., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, in the Public Works Department, who pronounced the work "to be excellent, and that no "improvement could possibly result in the transfer to the Public "Works Department" of this and like works.

202. A chapel for the use of Native Christians (Protestants), teak built and shingled, has been constructed on Ross Island, through the liberality of Lieutenant A. F. Laughton, Madras Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Port Blair.

203. Apart from the public works, the following temporary works were taken in hand, with such labor as could be spared for them, under the personal direction of the Superintendent :—

On Ross Island.

The following works commenced in 1865-66, were completed :—

- 1 additional temporary barrack for 60 female convicts.
- 2 temporary quarters for two native clerks.
- Temporary quarters for 15 commissariat coolies.
- Temporary lines, comprising quarters for 8 native followers of the detachment H. M.'s 2-24th Regiment.

The following works were also completed during the year :—

- 1 temporary quarter for head free carpenter.
- 1 ditto shed for grinding flour.
- 1 ditto out-house to assistant harbour master's quarters.
- 1 ditto barrack for 100 Burmese.
- 1 ditto cook-house, with rough stone cooking shed, floor, and drains, for free Chinese carpenters.
- 1 ditto Barrack for convicts, 100 feet × 30 feet.
- 1 ditto shed for paper manufactory.
- 1 ditto experimental oil mill shed (shingled).
- 1 ditto 9th (or marine) division barrack on the beach, to accommodate 100 men.
- 1 ditto tool godown, built of wood and shingled (old material).
- 1 ditto model hut for a commissariat free clerk.
- 33 ditto model huts for married convicts, erected at their own expense.
- 6 Cooking sheds shingled, extended from gables of existing cook-room.
- Repairs of sea-wall to road to South Point.
- Ditto shore wall on east side.
- A road connecting mainroad with Church.

On Chatham Island.

- 1 temporary model hut.
- 2 wells sunk.

On Haddo.

- 1 temporary cook-house for female convicts.
- 1 temporary barrack for the reception of free police recruits on arrival.
- 1 dead-house.
- 1 temporary latrine.
- 15 model huts.
- 1 kutchra road to Phoenix Bay.
- 6 wells sunk.
- The jetty lengthened and improved.

Navy Point.

- 1 temporary barrack for 300 men.
- 1 ditto quarters for a hospital dresser,

- 1 temporary latrine for convicts.
- 1 ditto convict cook-house.
- 8 ditto model huts for married convicts.
- 6 wells sunk.
- 1 kutchah road to Haddo, 1,671 yards.
- 1 ditto to Aberdeen, 2½ miles.
- 1 jetty.
- Kutchah roads to both iron-framed and temporary barracks.
- 1 rough wood bridge on road to Haddo.
- Enlargement of a bund for tank.

Aberdeen.

- 1 temporary latrine for female convicts.
- 1 ditto cook-house ditto ditto.
- 1 dead-house.
- 1 temporary quarters for hospital dresser.
- 1 ditto shop for Government buncalh.
- 10 model huts for married convicts.
- 1 kutchah road to South Point.
- 4 wells sunk.
- 1 tank constructed.
- Strand Road extended and improved.

Mount Harriet.

- 1 temporary market.
- 2 ditto cook-houses for convicts.
- 1 bungalow commenced.
- 7 model huts for married convicts.
- Road to top of Mount Harriet metalled, widened, and repaired.

Hope Town.

- 1 dead-house.
- 2 temporary cook-houses for convicts.
- 2 wells sunk.
- 1 tank bunded 86 feet × 55 feet.
- 1 kutchah road from Hope Town to Command Point.
- Jetty advanced and improved.

Command Point.

- 1 temporary barrack for convicts.
- 1 ditto cook-house ditto.

Perseverance Point.

- 1 temporary barrack for 100 convicts.
- 1 temporary cook-house for convicts.
- 1 ditto quarters for an overseer.
- 4 model huts.
- Kutchah road from the shore, 440 yards.

Viper Island.

- 2 temporary barracks for 350 convicts.
- 1 ditto latrine attached to invalid barrack.
- 1 ditto latrine for convicts.
- 1 ditto ditto for free police.
- 1 ditto shed for grinding flour.
- 1 dead-house.
- 1 temporary quarters for an overseer.
- 1 ditto quarters for dāk boatmen.
- 1 ditto ditto for five married free police, the site of old quarters being required for a new sub-division barrack for troops.
- 21 model huts for married convicts.

Construction of bunds to collect water across middle and south ravine,
 1 tank constructed.
 4 wells sunk.
 Jetty improved.
 Main road leading to new hospital site finished.

South Point.

4 model huts.

204. In addition to the above, all temporary structures requiring repairs have been re-roofed and mat-walled. The kutchra roads have been maintained in order and some metalled. Rivetting, turfing, and dressing of slopes, sinking of wells, and bunding of tanks, have been carried out; also clearance of jungle in the new stations. Fencing, draining, &c.

SECTIONS IX AND X.

POST OFFICE.

205. There has been as yet no established line of Postal communication between this Settlement and any particular Port of British India, as mentioned in the last year's Report. Mails have been received from, and despatched to, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmain, as opportunities have offered by vessels conveying troops, stores, stock, &c., and by the Settlement schooners.

206. During the last year 26 mails were received and 32 despatched. In February last no Mails were received from India or Burmah, but during that month two were despatched.

207. The total amount of postal collection was Rs. 783-14-1, the value of postage stamps sold was Rs. 133.

208. The following Table affords further statistical information connected with the Post Office for the last official year, as compared with the previous year:—

POST OFFICE.		RECEIVED.				DESPATCHED.			
		1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.	
		Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.
Port Blair	...	11,524	5,112	14,405	4,095	16,485	384	18,569	372

209. From the above it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in the number of letters received and despatched, compared with the previous year.

Increase of letters received and despatched.

210. The Post Office has been in charge of Mr. C. Darwood, the Harbour Master, who, as ex-officio Assistant to the Superintendent, draws an allowance for this duty. The office clerks are convicts, a very undesirable arrangement.

Postal establishment.

SECTION XI.

MARINE.

211. The necessity for an armed steamer to cruise about these islands, mainly to keep off piratical or native craft, engaged to aid escapes, to afford help to vessels wrecked or in distress, and also for defensive purposes, in case of outbreak amongst the convicts, in the detached stations of the Settlement, having been long felt, the armed steamer "Kwangtang," of 600 tons, and 11 feet draft, has been attached to the Settlement for such defensive, sea-police, and other special purposes. As a rule, the steamer is not allowed to leave the islands except on very emergent service, or in the absence of any other vessels for the purpose of keeping open communication between British Burmah and the Settlement.

Settlement Steamer "Kwangtang."

212. During the year, the under-mentioned Government vessels at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, made the trips specified against each :—

Trips of Government vessels to this Port.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	NUMBER OF TRIPS.									
	Calcutta.		Rangoon.		Moulmein.		Madras.		Mergui.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Steamer "Prince Arthur"	...	..	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
" " Kwangtang"	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Arracan"	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...
Ship "Tubal Cain"	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Schooner "Alexandra"	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schooner "Lady Lawrence"	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...

The above vessels were principally engaged in the conveyance of troops, mails, stores, live stock, &c., for this Settlement.

213. The following vessels were also chartered by Government for the conveyance of convicts and stores :—

Private vessels chartered by Government.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	FROM
Ship "Michael Angelo"	Calcutta.
" " "King Arthur"	Ditto.
" " "Derbyshire"	Ditto.
" " "Marchioness of Londonderry"	Ditto.
" " "Shilomith"	Ditto.
" " "Sparkler"	Rangoon.
" " "Sir Robert Sale"	Madras.
" " "Clara"	Ditto.
" " "Sir Hugh Rose"	Bombay.
" " "Dhollera"	Ditto.

214. The number of other vessels which touched at this Port for provisions, water, medical aid, or on their private trade venture, was nine.

Number of other vessels which called in for aid, &c.

215. The hull at the water lines, and the boilers of the small Government steamer "Diana," are so completely worn out, that she was for the greater portion of the year laid up for repairs. At other times, she was employed towing her Flat the "Acteon," and other craft (in communication with detached stations, a circuit of about twelve miles) in the conveyance of public works department material and stores, and in other harbour duties. It has been proposed that the vessel be sent to Rangoon for repairs, as soon as the fair weather sets in. The engines and the rest of the vessel are still strong and serviceable. The cost of the steamer to Government has been Rs. 6,476 during the year.

216. All the buoys and moorings are in good order. A first class buoy was placed on the "Sesostris Reef" in the southern channel, by which vessels bound for this Port, during the south-west monsoon, frequently enter.

Buoys and moorings.

217. There is no salaried or licensed pilot on this Settlement. The harbour master, or his assistant, pilots all vessels requiring their services.

Pilots for vessels.

218. Three schooner lighters, one of 40 and two of 60 tons each, were received from British Burmah, for Settlement purposes during the year. They have been very useful in discharging cargo, and in the conveyance of building material and stores to the different out-posts, as well as in connection with the Cocos Lighthouse, Barren Island, and Port Mouat.

Schooner lighters.

219. All the boats of the harbour master's department have been actively employed during the year. The number of cargo boats was 10, and these were employed in discharging vessels, ballasting, and conveying public

Employment of boats.

works department material and commissariat stores to out-posts. The amount of commissariat stores landed is calculated to be upwards of 6,000 tons, exclusive of the public works department and private stores, which amounted to about 1,550 tons. The amount of ballast supplied to shipping was 2,500 tons.

220. Except in the dry season, it has not been found practicable to carry on the marine yard operations at Phoenix Bay; consequent on the continued unhealthiness of the place, owing to its proximity to a swamp.

221. No port or shipping fees are leviable at Port Blair. The landing of goods or passengers (not Government Officers) is regulated by the provisions of Act XXVII of 1861.

222. The marine service of the Port has been satisfactorily performed by this body.* They also attend the Superintendent in the discharge of his duties when afloat. Their duties are to man the Settlement guns; and they are charged with the light signal, and other harbour duties, in rigging, sail making, &c.

Settlement Marine service.

* 2 petty Officers.

23 European sailors.

25 men in total.

223. The Settlement marine service are under the orders of the Superintendent, taking their orders through the harbour master, and are controlled and guided by a brief code of rules. They are barracked, rationed, and paid according to the rules of the late Indian Naval Brigade.

Their control and discipline.

SECTIONS XII AND XIII.

FINANCIAL.

224. The gross outlay on the whole administration of the Settlement for the financial year under report was Rs. 6,58,058, being an increase of Rs. 63,344 over the previous year.

Cost of civil administration.

The cost of commissariat, public works, and marine stores supplied by departments in England or India cannot be given; nor the expenditure for the conveyance of troops, convicts, and stores: as it is seldom any particulars under these heads are furnished to this Office.

The arrangements for the conveyance of mails to and from this Settlement appear to be the same as existed last year.

The following are the heads under which the items of outlay are credited to the Settlement, with the amounts under each head opposite :—

	Rs.
Civil administration	84,431
Public Works Department establishment	28,808
Advances to troops at Port Blair	40,336
Commissariat establishment	16,070
Police	65,077
Marine	28,980
Subsistence allowance to convicts and their families	2,95,872
Medical charges for ditto	29,598
Clothing for convicts	42,742
Miscellaneous	26,144
Total Rupees	6,58,058

, 225. The head "Miscellaneous" comprises outlay for the feed of Government cattle, stores, tools, and miscellaneous articles required for Settlement purposes; and, for the most part, the payment is effected by a transfer book debit and credit, on account of indents on the commissariat department, the value of which appears in the accounts of that department against the Settlement.

SECTION XIV.

MILITARY.

226. The strength of the Military forces on this Settlement remain the same as stated in the last year's Report.

Distribution.

227. The following shows their distribution :—

<i>Ross Island</i>	{	1 Company of British Troops.	{ H. M.'s 2-24th Regiment from Rangeon.
		1 Company Native Sappers.	{ Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners from Madras.
<i>Viper Island</i>		1 Company of Native Troops.	{ H. M.'s 25th Regiment M. N. I. from Moulmain.

228. As a rule, the European and Native troops are relieved every six months, and the sappers annually.

Reliefs.

229. The sappers have continued to be most usefully employed in the public works department under their own officers, in the construction of the new stone masonry barracks for Europeans; in the instruction of convicts in building and other operations in the preparation of sites; in the erection of angle-iron barracks, &c., &c.

Employment of sappers on other duties.

230. The total Military force, as it stood at the close of the
Total Military force. official year, was :—
110 Europeans.
209 Natives.

During the year, an Assistant Surgeon has been detached from Burmah,
for duty with the European troops on the Settlement.

231. The Officer Commanding the Pegu division makes an annual
Annual inspection. tour of inspection of the troops on the Set-
tlement.

SECTION XV.

POPULATION.

232. In the following Statement is given the several races, and
Population, free and convict. the number comprising each, which have
formed the general population of Port Blair
during the year.

The Statement shows separately the free and convict portions of
the population :—

RACES.	FREE POPULATION.										GRAND TOTAL.					
	ESTABLISHMENTS.				Free Residents.		CHILDREN OF ALL RACES.				Convict population.		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
	Civil.	Military.	Marine.	Police.	Males.	Females.	Of free parents.		Of convict parents.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Europeans and their descendants.	32	121	29	3	1	26	24	25	...	...	28	1	214	27	24	25
Americans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Africans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Armenians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Aracanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...
Anglo Malays	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Assanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Burmese	3	...	...	6	...	12	4	2	3	2	119	1	128	13	7	4
Chinese	161	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	31	...	193	1	3	2
Chittagonians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindoo	1	...	...	132	45	15	12	4	54	41	4,517	330	4,695	345	66	45
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Mussulmen	13	29	...	128	2	13	6	4	51	35	1,431	101	1,603	114	57	39
Mughls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Parsees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
Shans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...
Other Natives of India	86	184	...	...	...	15	3	4	3	2	56	1	326	16	6	6
Natives (Christian)	2	28	...	4	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	34	3	1	2
TOTAL	298	862	30	273	48	86	53	41	111	82	6,262	434	7,263	520	164	123

233. Under head "Free Residents" is included the free wives of convicts as well as a few time-expired prisoners who have been allowed to remain on the Settlement, as petty shop-keepers, &c.

Remarks.

234. The following table gives the number of births during the year under report as contrasted with the previous year :—

Births.

	1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Children of free residents ...	1	2	3	2	9	4
Ditto of convicts. ...	12	22	29	28	31	14

235. The following shows the return of deaths of all classes that have taken place during the year :—

Deaths.

European free adults ...	{	3 Males.
Children of ditto ...	{	0 Females.
European convict adult ...	{	None.
Free Natives of India ...	{	None.
Children of ditto ...	{	647 Males.
	{	10 Females.
	{	7 Males.
	{	4 Females.

SECTION XVI.

AGRICULTURE.

236. The cultivation operations, more particularly with a view to enhance the supply of fresh vegetables to all classes on the Settlement, have been constantly

Cultivation.

attended to. This, however, has not been without difficulty, seeing that it has been found that the extension of jungle clearances to acquire land has been found so prejudicial to the health of the convicts. It was necessary, therefore, to undertake such clearances as have been effected with caution; and that these operations should be accompanied by such measures as should reduce risk to health as much as possible. In extending cultivation, therefore, advantage has been taken, as far as practicable, of such detached patches of land as had been previously partially cleared. The experiment of extending similar operations along road sides, was also undertaken. Workmen on such localities

being considered less exposed to malaria than those engaged in pushing clearances into the forest. A considerable portion of the clearances effected could not, however, be made use of during the year under report, as the removal of felled timber is a tedious operation ; moreover, to endeavour to advance such work when the ground is strewn with decaying vegetation, is hazardous to health. Several of such portions have, therefore, been left alone, recourse being had to the safer method of firing instead of cutting up the felled jungle, by which means the land is not only thoroughly cleared, but manured. There is one objection, however, to this system of firing, namely, the difficulty of then preserving from injury clumps or belts of trees selected to remain upon the land.

237. The following is a tabulated statement showing the progress of clearances during the past three years :—

YEAR.	Number of acres cleared.	NUMBER OF ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.		REMARKS.
		Vegetables.	Paddy or other grain.	
1864-65	243	218	1½	
1865-66	353	288	4½	
1866-67	421	309	4½	

238. The same system has been maintained of giving out lands in small allotments to deserving self-supporters, as was described in para. 131 of last year's report. The following statement shows the number of self-supporting cultivators, to whom allotments have been made during the last three years :—

YEAR.	Number of Cultivators.	Allotments of 6 beegabs.	Allotments of 6 beegabs.	Allotments of 4 beegabs.	Allotments of 3 beegabs.	Allotments of 2½ beegabs.	Allotments of 2 beegabs.	Allotments of 1½ beegabs.	Allotments of 1 beegab.	Allotments under 1 beegab.	REMARKS.
1864-65		1	1	4	2	...	1	2	8	4	
1865-66		...	...	...	...	1	4	4	35	4	
1866-67		...	...	...	4	2	...	8	27	36	
TOTAL ...		1	1	4	6	3	5	14	70	44	

Of the 181 cultivators, 161 were supporting themselves, and the remainder are still in receipt of subsistence allowance, until their land is sufficiently advanced to yield enough profit for the cultivators' self-support. The period for which subsistence is thus granted is, as a rule, not allowed to exceed one year.

239. It was stated in the last year's report that land taken up further in the interior of the mainland than that hitherto cultivated, has been found to give a better "yield." That it is, therefore, the best plan to open clearances in valleys protected by jungle, or, better still, by rising ground, from the influence of sea-air, has been thus further practically proved. With the setting in of the north-east monsoon, much loss has been experienced in gardens open to such an aspect; and indeed these have been in fact a failure, so destructive and withering are the winds at that time.

240. Supplies of seeds were liberally given during the sowing season, and attention was given by the Superintendent and his assistants in seeing that the best use was made of them. The rules that were previously promulgated for the manuring, management, and cultivation of gardens, have been adhered to; and have been found fairly adapted to the soil and climate. The services of an overseer of cultivation (Mr. J. Doyle, Queen's pensioner) who arrived on the Settlement on the 9th March 1867, have been obtained through the assistance of the Secretary of the Agri-horticultural Society, Rangoon. He receives a salary of eighty rupees. He at once entered on his duties, and is affording satisfaction.

241. The past has been a good year for vegetables. An enhanced supply, over that of the previous year, has been obtained, with but a slight addition to cultivation labor. In 1863 it was found that about 20 seers of vegetables were produced in the market on an average daily.* This would give 58,400 lbs. a year, say 60,000 lbs. Assuming such to be the case, the following statement shows the vegetable produce, reared on the Settlement during the past four years :—

Vegetables.

1863-64 (say)	...	...	60,000 lbs.
1864-65	...	...	144,139 "
1865-66	...	...	309,701 "
1866-67	...	...	310,393 "

Thus showing an increased average monthly supply obtained during the past year of 2,592 lbs. Appendix E gives the detail of the quantities disposed of in the Settlement markets in each month during the year under report. Vegetables raised from Indian country seeds were sold at an average of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per lb. Those raised from American and English seeds were sold at an average of one anna per lb. The above quantity contrasted against the population gives about 2 oz. a day per man. It is considered advisable that the supply of not less than 1 lb. of vegetables per diem per man should be made available in the markets, so that, assuming the present population to be 8,300 individuals, a supply of 330,000 lbs. of vegetables remain to be daily supplied. Arrangements are now being made to meet this requirement.

242. The annual vegetable show was held on Ross Island on the 23rd March 1867. The committee observed a "marked improvement generally in the display of vegetables this year from that of last year. They have noticed

Annual vegetable show.

* Vide Sir Robert Napier's Note, page 10.

that each description of the useful kinds of vegetables were considerably larger in size, better in quality, and more healthy in appearance."

A copy of their Report is given in the Appendix marked F.

The committee noticed that the produce of Port Mouat was also of a very superior description, and reflects great credit on the cultivators at that station, more especially considering the short time it has been opened out.

By the Exhibition "Notice" (see copy in the Appendix marked G) it will be observed that an effort was made, for the first time, to extend the usefulness of the occasion by offering prizes to exhibitors of the best cattle, sheep, poultry, &c., the produce of Settlement stock. As an encouragement also to utilize the natural products of the islands, separate prizes were also offered if a sufficiently good exhibition were made of resins, gums, fibres, oils, medicinal or other useful roots, &c. Such success as attended this effort is recorded in the committee's report. A list of the fruit, flowers, vegetables, and other miscellaneous articles exhibited will be found in the Appendix marked H. The prizes were publicly distributed at the closing of the exhibition, and the exhibitors were addressed by the Superintendent, pressing on them the advantage both to themselves and the Settlement of improving their stock and cultivation.

243. Small supplies of seedling fruit, cocoanut, and other useful trees have been distributed from the Ross Island nursery garden about the Port Mouat station.

Fruit.

244. As cultivation has been extended, several varieties of soil have appeared. In the low valleys, rich dark loamy soil, from decayed vegetation, is found, in which are reared more quickly vegetables that are naturally of slow growth. In other localities, clayey soil (laterite) appears, in which many fruit trees and certain kinds of grain, such as wheat, are thriving; while in other localities, lighter soil, more or less argillaceous, appears, in which vegetables requiring a moist growth, paddy, and all the cucumber and melon tribe, flourish. It has been mentioned that cultivation can be most successfully carried on in localities sheltered from the sea-air. This has been particularly demonstrated in the vegetable cultivation carried on at "Port Mouat," where the land chosen for cultivation was a swampy flat, naturally screened from the westerly winds, from sea-ward, by the high land of "Mount Augusta" behind it; and equally well protected from easterly winds (which are the more blighting in their effects) by the high ridge that intersects the mainland between Port Mouat and Port Blair. This flat was well drained, and the success attending cultivation thereon was shown in para. 242 of this report. There are several similarly sheltered localities that have been noted, from which, when worked, equally satisfactory results may be fairly expected. Mount Harriet, 1,137 feet

Climate and soil.

from the level of the sea, hitherto produced the finest vegetables. These have now been excelled by those of "Port Mouat," excepting in the production of kareen potatoes, "kad-we-oo."

245. The cotton raised from seed during the year under report has come up well. The young trees were seriously injured by the south-west monsoon rains. The pods had not had the necessary period of undisturbed fine season to acquire strength, and full growth ere they were for the most part severed from the tree by the violence of the weather. The out-turn secured was 1,000 lbs only.

The area under cultivation may be estimated at 29 acres, on which about 56,949 trees are growing. More sheltered lands will for the future be taken up for these plantings. Effort is being made to induce self-supporting convicts, who have land allotments in such situations, to turn their attention to the cultivation of cotton.

246. There has been no further planting of coffee. The trees planted in 1864 have thriven and borne fruit. The object of the above experiment was not to derive produce, but to test the capabilities of the soil for eventual planting and rearing. Such cultivation can no doubt be extended with advantage, when other more important cultivation has arrived at a sufficient standard of supply.

247. With a view to reduce the cost of fodder for cattle and sheep, two trips have been made to obtain a supply from "Barren Island." An experimental expedition had already, as reported, been made in April 1866, and another on a larger scale in January 1867. The hay obtained (43,000 lbs.) was of good quality, and it exists in large quantities on the Island, and might prove sufficient for all our wants.

Considerable clearings have been made by the Commissariat department for guinea grass cultivation. But this grass is useful for cattle rather than for sheep. There were 36 acres of land with thick crops thereon at the close of the official year.

248. The only noticeable event in connection with the experimental cultivation of paddy, is the clearance of 25 acres of swamp at Aberdeen in excess of that effected in 1865-66. About 5 acres of land were planted during the last year, but it is much to be regretted that the result was not so satisfactory as was expected. The grain, which was planted later in the year, promised well, but when it was nearly full grown, the north-east monsoon again laid the greater part of it. Only 560 lbs. of paddy and 4,800 lbs. of straw were obtained.

The large swamp banded off at Phoenix Bay is gradually being cleared of mangrove, as the water that now flows into it from the highlands around, by its action, kills the rank mangrove, which will not live save where washed by the salt water.

SECTION XVII.

FORESTS.

249. The sanction granted in proceedings of the Governor General of India in Council, dated 22nd July 1865, for an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, on account of the experimental working of the Andaman forests, mentioned in last year's report, was, on the application of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, and on submission of a report on the forest administration of the Andaman Islands for the year 1865-66, from the Superintendent, renewed by Financial Department proceedings No. 1655 of the 29th March 1867, with effect from the 22nd February 1866, pending orders on a recommendation of the Chief Commissioner for the appointment of a forest officer.

250. The general character of the forests in these islands, their vast extent and importance, the principal varieties of timber they contain, have been described in previous reports. But the conservation and management of these forests have not yet been placed on a permanent footing.

251. The forest department, during the year, was under the charge of Lieutenant Mathias, Madras Sappers and Miners, who on his departure from the Settlement on the 17th March 1867, was succeeded by Captain Dakeyne, of the same corps.

252. The following has been the forest establishment :—

- 1 Overseer.
- 1 Head forester (Burmese).
- 1 Assistant ditto (ditto).
- 6 Sawyers.
- 6 Coolies.
- 1 Writer.

Total ... 16

253. During the year 1866-67, the operations of the forest department were as follows :—

BOTANICAL NAME.	BURMESE NAME.	NUMBER GIRDLED, BRANDED, AND REGISTERED.	NUMBER FELLED.	REMARKS.
Mesua Ferrea ...	Gangon ...	...	1	
Careya Arborea ...	Bambooy ...	120	4	
Garcinia Sp. ...	Palwah ...	12	7	
	Yooay ...	...	2	
Artocarpus Mollis ...	Tombein ...	10	3	
	Chownoo ...	63	2	
Lagerstroemia Indica	Peema ...	8	2	
Pterocarpus Indicus	Padouk ...	3	12	
Albizzia ...	Kokoh ...	7	3	
	Toungadeen ...	...	3	
Dipterocarpus Sp. ...	Kanyen ...	3	...	
Vitex Sp. ...	Cheyoo ...	...	3	
Odina Wodier ...	Nabeh ...	1	...	
	Kya ...	22	4	
	Bomboendo ...	...	...	
	Gungowa ...	102	22	
Hopea Odorata ...	Thingan ...	...	2	
	Gounga ...	...	2	
TOTAL ...		371	72	

The following Statement exhibits the stock in hand of timber girdled and seasoned, as well as the remaining stock of girdled trees, showing the period of their girdling :—

BOTANICAL NAME.	BURMESE NAME.	3 YEARS' GIRDLING.	2 YEARS' GIRDLING.	1 YEAR'S GIRDLING.	REMARKS.
	Yovay ...	6	...	...	
Mesua Ferrea ...	Gangon ...	16	243	...	
	Bambooy ...	47	180	120	
Careya Arborea ...	Pulwado ...	60	9	...	
	Tombein ...	26	20	10	
	Chownoo ...	14	119	83	
Artocarpus ...	Peema ...	64	1	8	
	Padouk ...	90	7	3	
	Kokoh ...	12	10	7	
Lagerstrœmia ...	Cheyoo ...	10	...	...	
Pterocarpus ...	Kanyen ...	1	4	3	
Albizzia ...	Kyanthoo ...	5	...	...	
Vitex Sp. ...	Kya ...	17	31	22	
Dipterocarpus ...	Bomboendo...	98	...	...	
Garcinia Sp. ...	Pulawa ...	7	...	12	
Hopea Odorata ...	Thingan ...	1	...	...	
	Gangowa ..	33	34	102	
	Toungadeen...	10	...	...	
Odina Wodior ...	Nabeh ...	2	...	1	
TOTAL ...	...	519	658	371	

In the Appendix I is given a descriptive statement of the uses to which 100 varieties of the trees of these forests are applicable.

254. Six hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and sixty cubic feet of timber from the above have been expended on useful purposes. In addition to the above, about 3,000 maunds of firewood were supplied to Government vessels visiting this port.

255. Until the forest department is gradually brought under the management of a professional forest officer, its establishment increased, and the area of the tracts worked enlarged, the results of such forest operations as the present will necessarily be small. The object of the appointment of the forest officer at present in charge, on a small allowance, being mainly to direct a judicious selection of trees for girdling, and to prevent the wasteful felling of any seasoned timber on the part of the convicts employed in the department ; to keep up a reliable register and accounts ; as well as to ensure the acquisition and record of any useful information regarding the forest products of these islands, that may be obtained in anticipation of any scheme for their future management.

256. As has been pointed out in the previous reports under this head, it is highly expedient that every effort should be made to utilise for public works purposes, as much as possible of the indigenous timber of the Settlement, in place of importing expensive teak from British Burmah.

257. In the previous year's report, mention was made of the visit of H. Leeds, Esq., Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, and the submission of a scheme for the future management of these forests. The matter appears to be still under consideration.

• Mr. Leeds' visit.

SECTION XVIII.

SURVEYS.

258. No surveys of any of the stations of the Settlement were undertaken by the Public Works Department during the past official year.

No surveys in the Public Works Department.

259. It having been determined to make a grant of the islands of the Cocos group to a private Company, a survey party of sappers under Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, were sent to "Table Island," from thence as a base of operations to survey the Cocos. They were thus employed during the latter part of the year under report. Their survey was completed within three months.

Cocos survey.

260. A correct map and chart of the Islands of Andaman is still a great desideratum, those that exist being very erroneous.

A correct map of the Andmans very requisite.

SECTION XIX.

VACCINATION.

261. As mentioned in the last year's report, vaccination in this Settlement can only be practised during the dry months. Accordingly Dr. Gamack reports that "all children and adults ascertained not to have been previously vaccinated, were vaccinated in the month of January last."

Vaccination.

One hundred and twenty-eight cases proved successful, and 29 unsuccessful.

SECTION XX.

HOSPITALS.

262. The following Table exhibits the number of hospitals, and their respective accommodation, as existed on the Settlement at the close of the official year.

Number of hospitals, &c.

The space assigned to each individual is given as under:—

European troops and free Europeans	...	...	...	...	120 S.F.
Free Natives and free police	...	...	...	...	60 "
Native troops in Ross Island hospital	...	...	...	...	80 "
Ditto in Viper Island ditto	...	...	...	...	60 "
Convicts in Ross Island hospital	...	...	...	...	40 to 60 "
Ditto in Haddo ditto	...	...	...	...	60 "

Hospitals for Troops and Free Residents.

Ross Island.	One general hospital.*	Teak built and shingled.	Accommodates 15 patients. Do. * 16 do.	In this ward are received in separate wards, sick of the Settlement Marine service (Europeans), as also Christian prisoners, free police (Native), free residents or travellers, Europeans and Natives.
	One European troops hospital.			
	One Native troops hospital.		Do. 12 do.	

Hospitals for Convicts.

Ross Island.	One hospital for native convicts.	Teak built and shingled.	Accommodates 165 patients. Do. 52 do. Do. 132 do.	Has separate wards for female convict patients.
	One ditto ditto			
	One ditto ditto			
Chatham Is-land. ...	One hospital for native convicts.	Ditto.	Do. 100 do.	Has separate wards for free police, convict male and female patients.
† Viper Island ...	One hospital for Native convicts.	Teak built Corrugated iron.	Do. 150 patients.	Also accommodates in separate wards native troops, free police, &c.
	One ditto ditto			
Haddo....	Two ditto ditto	Teak built and shingled.	Do. 200 do. Do. 30 do.	For invalid cripples.
	One ditto for convict women.			
Aberdeen...	One convict receiving hospital.	Ditto	Do. 20 do.	

* Accommodates 12 ordinary or 16 extraordinary patients.

† A general hospital for free Asiatics is in course of construction.

Navy Point..	One convict receiving hospital.	receiving	{ Temporary }	Accommodates 37 patients
Hope Town..	Ditto	ditto	{ Ditto }	Do. 51 do.
Mount Harriet ...	Ditto	ditto	{ Ditto }	Do. 15 do.
Total accommodation for free people of all classes				0
Ditto				European troops ... 16
Ditto				Native ditto 0
Ditto				convicts ... 1,052

The hospitals are all supplied with cook-houses and latrines. These are for the most part semi-permanent structures, and where not so, have been budgetted for. Attached to each hospital is a "dead-house" on the "Margue" plan, to which casualties are at once removed from hospitals. The dead are conveyed to suitably selected places on the mainland, where it is the custom to burn the remains of the Hindoo, and to inter those who are Mahomedan convicts.

263. The following is a list of the medical establishment and its distribution:—

SATATION.	Senior Surgeon	Assistant Surgeon.	Apothecaries.	Dressers.	CONVICTS.					
					Dressers.	Compounders.	Native Doctor.	Hospital Janadar.	Hospital Toleedars	Orderlies.
Ross Island ...	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	24
Chatham Island ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	16
Viper Island ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	16
Aberdeen ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mount Harriet ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Navy Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	1
Port Mouat ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	4
Hope Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Haddo ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	6
TOTAL ...	1	1	5	4	5	7	1	4	9	70

264. The following return shows the number of in-door and out-door patients admitted into the various hospitals of the Settlement during the past calendar year.

A foot note shows the number of travellers who visited the Settlement and received medical aid.

Statement showing the total number of Admissions and Deaths in the several Hospitals of the Settlement of Port Blair during the year 1866.

(69)

HOSPITALS.		CLASSES.		IN-DOOR PATIENTS.				OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				TOTAL IN AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				REMARKS.	
				MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.			
				Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.		
	Detachment H. M.'s	166	1	...	...	166	1	...	...	...	...	166	1	...	...	166	1
	2-24th Regiment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	166	1	...	...	166	1	...	...	...	...	166	1	...	...	166	1
	Company of Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	and Miners	232	1	...	...	232	1	...	...	...	...	232	1	...	...	232	1
	Total	232	1	...	...	232	1	...	...	...	...	232	1	...	...	232	1
	Detachment 25th Re-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	giment M. N. I....	55	1	...	...	55	1	...	...	...	...	55	1	...	...	55	1
	Total	55	1	...	...	55	1	...	...	...	...	55	1	...	...	55	1
	General Hospital ...	65	1	...	...	65	1	...	...	62	...	49	...	111	...	176	1
	Natives	589	7	...	...	589	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	591	7
	Total	654	8	...	...	654	8	...	...	64	...	49	...	113	...	767	8
	Convict Hospitals ...	171	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...
	Natives	10,246	647	542	10	10,788	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,246	647	542
	Total	10,417	647	542	10	10,959	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,417	647	542
	GRAND TOTAL	11,524	658	542	10	12,066	668	...	...	64	...	49	...	113	...	11,588	658

N. B.—Total number of individuals visiting the Settlement who received medical aid :—
 Europeans ... 25 } 62
 Natives ... 37 }

265. Of the convict medical subordinates, Civil Assistant Surgeon Gamack reports "that on the whole their conduct and progress have been satisfactory."

With regard to female hospital attendants on Ross Island, Dr. Rean reports "that they are very useful and trustworthy, and quite equal to free natives employed similarly in India. The midwifery nurses are capable of attending all ordinary cases."

In the detection of venereal diseases, the nurses on Ross, Chatham, and Viper Islands, have been of some assistance, but Dr. Rean reports "that the comparative immunity from the scourge on the Settlement during the past year has not given much opportunity for testing their tact and capabilities in this particular duty."

Notice will be found as to the progress made by the convict hospital apprentices in para. 170, Section V, "Jails"

266. There has been no official inspection of the medical departments of the Settlement by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Pegu division.

It may, however, be remarked of their condition that if, as was pronounced by Dr. Pritchard, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on his official tour in 1865-66, they were then in a satisfactory state, they are certainly far more so now, every attention being given by the senior medical officer to their improvement in accommodation, ventilation, cleanliness, and neatness.

SECTION XXI.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

267. Sanitary arrangements in the several stations of the Settlement have been carefully attended to during the year. Small conservancy gangs have been maintained on each station.

268. The sanitary condition of the Islands of Ross, Chatham, and Viper, has been as usual good.

269. Aberdeen, previously a very feverish locality, has been healthier during the past year. The type of fever appears also less severe, and the mortality nothing like so high. From its position, it must long remain an unhealthy station, and its salubrity will never be attained till, in the opinion of the senior medical officer, more jungle to the rear of the station is cleared; and cultivation advanced over the mangrove swamps. Mangrove is no doubt bad, but experience goes to prove,

even on stations where it hardly appears, that where the jungle in the vicinity is recently cleared, sickness continues to prevail.

270. The station of Haddo was fairly healthy during the year under report. It was formerly a very unhealthy situation, in having had a frontage of deep mangrove, the clearance of which was a most arduous task. It took four years to clear the front of this point, in which work, and an attempt to penetrate the Phoenix Bay swamp with a road, many convicts formerly died.

271. Of Mount Harriet, it may be reported that there can be no doubt about its healthiness; the convicts there stationed keep very well, and there is every hope, therefore, that the anticipations of Sir Robert Napier, as to the usefulness of that station to the Settlement as a sanitarium, may be realized.

272. The newly cleared stations of "Navy Point," "Perseverance Point," "Command Point," and "Phayre Ville," have been unhealthy during the past year, and diseases have been there engendered of a miasmatic origin; notwithstanding the precautions taken with regard to accommodation, clothing, food, and distribution of rum and quinine. This state of things, it would appear, must be expected, until by the lapse of time the stations become purified, a miasma appearing to hang about the soil, which it will require some seasons to neutralize.

273. Port Mouat, though its death-rate was, as might be expected, comparatively high in the first few months of its occupation, has ever since been a healthy station.

274. In a climate where islands are covered with dense forests, where the shores are frequently skirted by belts of mangrove, and mud flats lie uncovered at low tides, disclosing more or less an abundance of decaying vegetable matter, a certain amount of unhealthiness must always be doubtless due to these causes. Dr. Rean, the Senior Surgeon, has, after the close of the year, in an elaborate and exhaustive report, set forth the points wherein the hygienic and sanitative condition of these islands is defective, and has suggested the means necessary to improve that condition. (See copy in the Appendix marked K.) These means are the effecting of broad and continuous clearances, and the leaving the newly exposed surface unoccupied until thoroughly purified—this, time alone can effect. An increased risk to health must, however, be expected until at least two seasons have past by. "The necessity of a perfect clearance of a portion of the mainland," Dr. Rean looks "as the first step in checking fever, and thus preventing that anæmic condition of body produced by it, rendering the men easy victims to dysentery, diarrhoea, and ulcers.

275. The health of the troops, both European and Native, has been good. The number of deaths amongst European troops was one; average strength, one hundred and ten. The number of deaths amongst Native troops was two; average strength, two hundred and nine.

276. Of the free police, Captain Lowndes remarks "that may of them do themselves much harm by not living well enough, being so anxious to save money that they will not spend a sufficient sum in food to keep themselves in health." During the year, 19 were sent away on sick certificate.

277. Amongst the convicts, self-supporters have well kept health. As a rule, self-supporters must have first passed some time on the Settlement before they obtain that privilege—they are hence acclimatized.

Their immunity from sickness is partly due to other causes; the full, varied, and timely nourishment they can afford to supply themselves with; their exemption from out-door hard labor in all weathers, which the ordinary convict has to undergo; having better clothing; the absence of exposure to heat, wet, and cold; and that lesser restraint, which while somewhat conducive to cheerfulness, promotes health.

278. No epidemic has occurred. One case of cholera, out of three, proved fatal; and that happened in the case of a man landed sick from the ship "Tubal Cain," from Calcutta, on the 12th April 1866.

279. The water supply on the island stations of the Settlement having been found to be inadequate to the full requirements of their inhabitants, a representation was made to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, in the Public Works Department, in the month of August 1866 on the subject, and a project was called for in that department from the then Executive Engineer, Port Blair, who was directed to propose measures for securing a sufficient and permanent supply of water in the detached stations. No further steps in the Public Works Department, have yet been taken in the matter.

In the mean time, all old wells and tanks have been deepened, and new ones dug, which afford a fair supply for present purposes; by taking precautions to husband the water remaining, and allowing it in use only for cooking and drinking purposes to convicts, who were required to wash with sea water, no scarcity was felt during the latter part of the past dry season. In the mainland there is always a sufficient supply of water to be obtained by digging for it.

280. The following is an abstract of the Meteorological Register for 1866, kept on the Settlement, and shows the rainfall, and the maximum and minimum range of temperature for the year under report:—

Meteorological Register for 1866 Port Blair, Andamans.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average daily Maximum.	85.0	83.1	85.5	89.9	87.1	82.2	83.4	83.5	84.5	83.8	83.4	81.6
Ditto ditto Minimum.	76.4	76.2	75.0	81.5	81.1	79.7	78.6	79.2	79.0	72.1	79.3	78.1
Ditto ditto Mean.	80.7	79.6	80.2	85.7	84.1	80.9	81.0	81.3	82.2	77.9	81.3	79.8
Rain fall	..	..	..	1.5	21.8	42.2	24.0	10.0	16.0	4.2	8.8	2.2

SECTION XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

281. Mr. J. N. Homfray, in charge of the Andaman Home,
 Andamanese. has maintained that influence and control over

the Andamanese, which is so satisfactory, and which has already been reported to Government; that he has extended his acquaintance and good understanding with other and more distant tribes; and a feeling of confidence in the good will that is demonstrated towards them by the inhabitants of this Settlement, has now extended over the tribes of the south, and southern half of "Middle Andaman" including "Interview Island," where Dr. Mouat's expedition was formerly attacked, as well as those who inhabit the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The Islanders of the North Andaman, who are said to speak a different language from the Islanders with whom we are acquainted, are still opposed to us, as will be related further on. But seeing how our good understanding has already spread, no doubt, in course of time, they will hear of the good will that is desired in this Settlement with all aboriginal tribes, and that eventually they will, as others have done, come and see, and realize this for themselves. The opportunity of extending our acquaintance with the tribes of "Middle Andaman," more particularly those of its west coast, has been facilitated by the removal of the "Andaman Home" in May 1866, from Ross Island to the new Settlement of "Port Mouat," which place is well suited from its centrality as a "Home."

282. The Andamanese who originally frequented this Station, may be termed the "North Port Mouat tribe," called by themselves "O-to-boor-ko-das." Another tribe, which may be named the "South Port Mouat tribe," is called, "Ter-moo-goo-das." They, too, are associated with "Rutland Islanders," called the "Chow-gullah-the-otto-wallahs." With the "Rutlanders" are included, for convenience, the inhabitants of such of the "Labyrinth Islanders" as are known to us.

283. It appears, that until our occupation of Port Mouat, the Port Blair tribes had but little intimacy with those above named,—each keeping strictly to their own side of the hilly ridge that runs longitudinally, and divides the two Ports, which highland appear to have been always regarded as a boundary line, separating the east and west coasters. Now these tribes freely visit and have a friendly understanding with each other.

284. In addition to the above, the following tribes have visited the new "Home" at "Port Mouat," during the year:—

The "Port Campbell" North and South tribes.

The Port Meadows ditto ditto ditto.

Eastern Archipelago tribe.

The south of Middle Andaman tribe, called "Ellah-ka-kole."

Thus a friendly feeling now exists with more than 12 tribes, or four more than those with whom we were on good terms in the

previous year. Our influence, therefore, may be said to extend over the southern half of the Great Andaman, or a space of some 70 miles in length, by an average of 15 in width.

285. Mr. Homfray states of the faces, "there must be at least 600 on whom I could depend, and trust myself, and whose languages are known to us."

286. During 1866-67, Mr. Homfray states—"That their visits to the 'Home' have been frequent, and that the books of the 'Home' show that no less than 25,235 Andamanese received relief in food, which was principally during the monsoon months, when it is difficult for them to provide themselves, and many die of exposure. This shows a number of 1867 souls thus assisted over those of the year 1865-66; this increase being caused by our new acquaintance with the middle Andamanese. These people, of course, carry back with them to their friends and neighbours the news of our hospitality, and thus it is that the more northern Andamanese may eventually be reached.

287. Of life at the-Home, Mr. Homfray states, he was a good deal thrown back, for the first few months after the removal of the Home, as was to be expected, when he had to establish it at and apart from a new and somewhat remote station. When the new Home (temporary thatched building) was constructed, however, matters progressed.

288. "During the last six months," says Mr. Homfray, "I got them to make canoes, fishing nets, mats and baskets, and hope this year to get them to help me in building huts (to which work they seem to have no natural aptitude, however, like the inhabitants of 'Little Andaman') and to cultivation."

289. Mr. Homfray's daily intercourse with these people has afforded him the opportunity of making many interesting notes on the character, habits, and customs of this people. He remarks, "naturally the Andamanese have very great fear of strangers—a feeling doubtless much worked upon by their having been formerly kidnapped away and sold as slaves in distant lands. Their fear is greatly augmented by their belief in evil spirits, and they formerly looked upon all foreigners as demons, for they could not comprehend their colour, clothes, or language." Mr. Homfray remarks, "it is now generally understood that they know no Supreme Being;" but he has learnt that "they have some belief in a destroying spirit, and some paradise to which all who die fly to, and rest in." They believe in ghosts, and hence fear to move about in the dark. On the death of one of their tribes, they instantly desert the encampment for fear of encountering the ghost of the deceased, returning after a month has elapsed. One of their objects in wearing skulls and bones about their body is as talisman to protect them from any destroying spirit, or any mortal enemy, they may be attacked by. They regard the sun and fire, not as objects of worship, but as a comfort to them, in keeping their naked bodies warm, and free from insects, as also as a palliative in sickness from exposure.

290. They are quick tempered; this may be attributed to the freedom that they enjoy in their jungles and their savage mode of life

They feel that there they may do as they please ; they are untrammelled. At the Home they are not so apt, however, to lose temper, for they know that some punishment might follow.

291. They think nothing of the morrow, and but for the day. By their roving life, they can lay by no stores, nor have they shelter ; this state of feeling alters with those who have made any lengthened stay at the Home. They have observed what is done by convicts in hut-making ; thus some improvement appears, little though it be, in the construction of their "bodlahs" or sheds, while they would lay by any trifling articles that they become possessed of.

292. Constitutionally they are weak, they are very susceptible of fever, and consumption is a frequent cause of death amongst them. They are kind-hearted to one another, sharing what they may be possessed of with each other. All things seem to be in a measure common amongst them, *i. e.*, they all share alike, and alike own every thing, though at times some of their principal men may claim the greater right to any thing, which some might not wish to share, or part with. Generally, if one express a wish for any article to another, it is given to him.

293. They are naturally very cautious in all they do, and wonderfully sly, watching for favorable opportunities. They are very quick-sighted, and able to see long distances, and have a ready perception.

294. With but one exception, there has been no active violence, so far as is known, amongst the Andamanese that visit the Home. They have generally behaved well and without offence to any one. The exception was that of a man known at the Home by the name of "Jim," who killed a man of his tribe in a fit of revenge. He was subsequently apprehended, and was confined for six months in the free Police Guard house on Ross Island (though his imprisonment had been no more than living in the Police Barracks, where he became very fat, lazy, and indifferent). There had formerly been two officers on the part of gentlemen in Burmah to take charge of this young man and educate him. As it was not now found possible to induce any one to take him, it was determined, on a given day, to assemble a chief or elder, and other representatives of each of the tribes who are friendly with us, and to produce "Jim" before the assembly, a prisoner, and then to address them (which Mr. Homfray did), informing them of his crime, and of the penalty with which by British Law the crime of murder is visited. Mr. Homfray then said, that this would have been the culprit's award, were it not that the Government, in view of the excellent behaviour of the tribes for the past two years, and the peaceful and friendly disposition evinced towards the inhabitants of the Settlement, was disposed to be lenient in this instance ; and, therefore, directed the release, amongst them, of the prisoner who had been punished by imprisonment for his offence ; but that the Government held the tribes answerable for his production at any time, as well as for his good behaviour while at large, and relied on their efforts to suppress similar acts of violence, as well towards others, as amongst themselves.

295. This assemblage took place in November 1866. Mr. Homfray gave such formality and seriousness to the occasion as he could.

and was as earnest in his address to the chiefs as his knowledge of their language and customs enabled him to be. He discharged this somewhat difficult duty with tact and courage, and in a manner that from his personal description of the scene, was carefully planned and well carried out. He describes it to have been, as it doubtless was, a duty that caused him considerable anxiety, so as to bring it to a peaceful and successful issue.

296. The following is Mr. Homfray's report of the scene :—

"After explaining to the men the reason of the assemblage and the wickedness of 'Jim' with the punishment attached, and on their promising that the like would not occur again, I produced the prisoner before them in irons. At first meeting, they all fell on him with loud crying, which lasted 15 minutes, overwhelming him with embraces, and several of them were almost trembling for a while from excitement and joy. For three nights he gave an account of his bygone days of confinement, accompanying the recital with acting and dancing according to their custom. Having grown very fat and lazy from his idle life, it was with great difficulty he managed this, frequently being obliged to drink water and take rest. The usual crying being over, the women set to plastering him all over with red-earth and lard, which is always done to those who may be going to recite, and perform in these night dances, to prevent chill from the exposure they may go through, while heated in the dance, as also as a charm and marked decoration on the occasion. His muscles had become so weak, that at times he was obliged to be supported, and in the day, so that he might complete this ceremony, they fastened leaves and cord round his body, to strengthen the muscle, and keep him from pains and cold. When this was all over, I indulged them with some refreshment, and they then took their leave."

297. During the year, Mr. Homfray has visited the Islands of "Eastern Archipelago" and "Port Cornwallis." At the latter place, a collision took place with the Islanders of "North Andaman," on the occasion of the despatch of H. Ms. Steamer "Kwangtang," with a party of friendly Andamanese on board, to that place, in search of the wreck of the Schooner "Baillie Nicol Jarvie," and the Master and his wife, who were supposed to be in captivity amongst the aborigines of the "North Andaman Island." The party in attempting to land at Port Cornwallis met with an opposition from the aboriginal tribes of that vicinity; one man of the boat's crew, a native, was slightly wounded by one of a flight of arrows, of which 27 were picked up, that were discharged upon the boats. Lieutenant F. Duncan, R. N. R., commanding the steamer, reports that a few shots were fired from the boats in return, but he imagines without effect, as not a man could be seen.

298. It was observed by Mr. Homfray on this occasion that these North Andamaners spoke a different language to that of the aborigines of the South Andaman, who were Mr. Homfray's party, and did not understand the language of those they encountered. The Southerners call these tribes about Port Cornwallis "Eâ-râ-nud-dahs" or "North people."

299. Mr. Homfray seems to consider that the race is gradually becoming extinct. Dr. Mouat, in writing about these Islands in 1858 considered the population to be 5,000. Mr. Homfray does not reckon them but more than 3,000 in 1865-66, and doubts if there are even so many now.

300. During the year, Mr. Homfray reports "that there were several births (the average being two monthly), at the Home, but the

infants all died, some of them living only a week, while others existed only for a couple of months. It is difficult," he says, "what is the cause of this mortality. The mothers have nourishment for their children, but it is a matter of some doubt as to whether they are not in a more naturally healthy condition of body in their savage roving life in their native jungles." Several marriages have taken place. There is little or nothing of ceremony in it, and yet the tie is binding for life. They select wives for themselves, as much as possible from distant tribes. The aged are much respected by the children, who are always with them.

301. As a rule, Mr. Homfray thinks that few of the Andamanese live to the age of 40 years. Twelve adults died at the Home during the year. The diseases principally being cholic diarrhæa, which may be attributed partly to the locality selected for their Home being recently cleared; and therefore unhealthy land, and to excess in grain diet,—their more accustomed food being pig's flesh and fish.

302. No progress has been made in inducing these people to barter jungle-produce for food, beads, tobacco, &c. It has been before reported that, as far as can be ascertained, these people have no ideas of figures, that is to say, they cannot reckon, the utmost they can do is to count five. These numbers they will repeat, enumerating them on the fingers; but to continue the counting further on the fingers of the other hand is beyond their comprehension. They begin again 1, 2, 3, &c. Where they cannot be made to understand that 5 and 5 are 10, or 10 tens make 100, it is almost better, as has already been reported, to refrain from bartering with them, rather than attempt to press it, under circumstances so disadvantageous to themselves. Indeed Mr. Homfray remarks, that he has generally found them dissatisfied,, after such proceedings, even though to induce them to comprehend the system, much that was given in exchange was intentionally largely to their gain.

303. Similar to that reported last year, another expedition was made to "Barren Island," to obtain forage for Settlement cattle, in January 1867; and the quantity of fodder brought in has been adverted to in para. 247 of this report.

304. It is however doubtful whether any saving to the State would result by providing ourselves from this source, in consequence of the many attendant difficulties connected therewith. Convict coolies have to be taken to the island. A guard has to accompany them, shelter provided there for them and for their provisions, which must always also be conveyed thither. Water has also to be taken, as there is little or none on the island; and lastly, there being no anchorage, an insuperable difficulty is thrown in the way of discharging and shipping hay. It is therefore considered that it will be more to the advantage of Government to continue obtaining our supplies of fodder from Burmah and the Cocos (as has been recommended) until it can be raised on the Settlement.

305. Supplies generally have been received from Calcutta during the year and have been of good quality, and abundant in quantity. Some few miscellaneous articles have been obtained from Burmah, as also some rice, also all slaughter cattle. In each case, these are supplied by the Commissariat executive, Calcutta and Rangoon, with the exception of marine stores, which are now to be obtained through the marine authorities at each place.

The system adopted for the issue of stores has been as follows :—

Issue of stores.

306. For the supply of convicts, buneahs (themselves convicts) are stationed at the various out-posts, who draw out provisions from the Commissariat wholesale, paying for the same into the Treasury: they detail such stores at fixed rates to the prisoners, who pay for them from their subsistence allowance. As the buneahs receive stores, and supply the same at fixed rates, they receive a percentage of—per cent. from Government, on their sales, as remuneration for their trouble. In the same way for the supply of free residents, a free buneah shop has been established. The man retails what he purchases wholesale. The several Government departments draw out their requirements direct from the Commissariat stores on indent.

307. The supply of fresh meat during the year has been sufficient for troops and free residents, but it was not practicable to supply the convicts with such an amount as it was desirable should have been available. This circumstance arose from the fact of the number of sheep required being more than could be sent down in the store vessels; therefore, had all demands for sheep been complied with, they must have been sent in vessels otherwise empty. Such an expense, in addition to the fact that the meat is supplied to convicts at less than a quarter of what it costs the Government, the loss to the State would have been very great, and more than it would have been profitable to incur. The fresh fish with which the convicts are now considerably supplied, will be increasingly available in substitution of fresh meat, by the lessening of other labor-demands for the extension of the fisheries. Arrangements have been made for an immediate increase of the supply.

308. At this farm, a fine tank for watering cattle has been constructed by bunding up a ravine through which runs a stream which is fed from the slopes of "Mount Harriet." This bund was breached by the heavy rain-fall at the early part of the year, but has been repaired, and backed with masonry (the Executive Engineer having rendered assistance in this part of the work). When completed, and the bed of the tank well cleared, and hollowed out, there will always be a good supply of water available, which hitherto failed during the dry months.

New tank at "Perseverance Point."

309. In view to meeting the difficulty annually experienced during the dry season for watering live stock at Aberdeen, as elsewhere, the construction of a tank has been commenced, which will doubtless be sufficiently

Tank at Aberdeen.

advanced next season, to afford a good supply of water throughout the hot months.

310. In the early part of the year, the new cattle farm at Perseverance Point, which had been opened out by this department in the previous year, was occupied. A large cattle shed has been erected, with a temporary barrack, for the accommodation of attendants, &c., since which five new sheds have been erected for use as fodder godowns, store rooms, and cattle sheds. At this Station it has been found that the cattle thrive, provided they are placed here young. The whole of the north shore of the harbour being steep, it is not suitable for old cattle, which most of the slaughter animals consist of. But it is admirably suited to calves and cows, and is therefore reserved for these. The jungle round is very dense, and the neighbourhood free from cultivation. The animals are therefore allowed to wander about at will, returning to their sheds of their own accord in the evening. This life agrees well with the young animals, which are growing up fat and strong. The place is not suited for sheep, in consequence of there being no grazing ground, and it will probably be a year or two yet before grass springs up in sufficient quantities to sustain them.

311. The cattle farm at Aberdeen has been considerably extended during the year, and several new sheds constructed.

312. As has already been remarked in para. 27, "Introduction," the mortality amongst sheep, from unavoidable causes, is great. The result of this is, that the actual cost of mutton to the State is very considerable. Another drawback to the successful keeping of sheep is the absence of grazing ground, and the necessity thereon of feeding them in gram and hay, which enhances their cost, and, it is believed, renders them more liable to disease.

A little has been done in the way of cultivation by this department. A small supply of Kareen potatoes, sweet potatoes, and yams, has been raised, but nothing has been done on an extensive scale, the energies of all hands being directed rather towards the care of cattle.

313. In November 1866, the Cocos Lighthouse was placed under the immediate orders of the Superintendent of Port Blair, which was formally opened, and the light first exhibited, on the 15th February 1867. The lighthouse is in latitude $14^{\circ} 12' 30''$ N., longitude $93^{\circ} 17' 45''$ E. The building is an iron tower in the form of a frustum of a cone, 91 feet high, painted in alternate rings of red and white (centre of light being 77 feet above the base, and 195 feet above high water), exhibiting a fixed white dioptric light of the first order, which can be seen from a ship's deck 22 nautical miles in clear weather.

314. The only obstruction to the light being visible all round the horizon, is the Great Coco $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, which shuts off $25^{\circ} 55'$ or 2.33 points, *i. e.*, from S. E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. to S. by W., and the Little Coco $70^{\circ} 15'$ or 66 of a point, *i. e.*, from S. S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. to S. W. by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W. nearly.

315. The death of Surgeon Major D. T. Morton, M. D., F. R. C. S., Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, has been a loss to the public service, as well as to the Settlement generally, where he was greatly respected by all. His demise occurred on the 11th of February 1867.

316. The Reverend T. L. J. Warneford arrived here on the 3rd November 1866, as the successor of the Reverend H. Corbyn, as Chaplain. A temporary Ecclesiastical building is placed at the Chaplain's disposal for Divine Service, until the new church, now in course of construction, is completed and ready for use.

317. The Chaplain reports, "this building, though far from being what a temporary church ought to be, either as to its fitness as a place of worship, or as to its size in proportion to the christian community of the Settlement, has been temporarily fitted up with communion table, and rails, harmonium, reading desk, and chairs for the congregation; and made as far as possible suitable for public worship."

318. "Services are duly performed in the temporary church on Sundays and week days. The Sunday services are held at 11 A. M. and 3-6 P. M. The week day services on each Wednesday and Friday evening at 6-30 P. M., and Saints' Days at 11 A. M."

319. "At all these services there are good congregations. The Sunday morning one is attended chiefly by the Officers of the Settlement, the European troops, Naval Brigade, and christian convicts. The Sunday evening service is attended by other European residents in the Settlement, such as apothecaries, clerks, and others with their families. The week day services on the Wednesday and Friday evenings average in congregation about 17."

400. "Attached to the temporary church, under the same roof, is a room, and as a Church Library, under the supervision of the Chaplain, where papers and periodicals are regularly taken in, and to which room all christians are allowed free access. The papers from the Library are sent each week to the men of the Naval Brigade and others sick in Hospital."

401. During the year, there have been surplice duties as under:—

12	Baptisms
2	Marriages
2	Burials

in the Settlement. The Baptisms, according to the Register Book, exceed in number all former years put together. The marriages and deaths are both about the usual average.

402. There are two cemeteries belonging to the Church of England. One, which is shortly to be closed, on the Ross Island. The other, waiting for consecration, and then to be opened on the 'Mainland' near "Aberdeen."

403. The greater amount of the money collected during the past 10 months (*i. e.*, since I have been Chaplain of this Station), has been

handed over to the Church Building Fund, a small part being given to the "Church Fund." Of these and all other church affairs, returns are duly made to the Archdeacon for the information of Government.

404. The question of providing an adequate supply of fish to the convicts of this Settlement, received
 Fisheries. anxious and careful consideration during the year so as in some measure to make up the deficiency of flesh-meat, which, under existing circumstances, can only be partially supplied, except at large cost to Government.

405. The system of letting out fisheries to convict self-supporters, or to retain them in the hands of Government, worked by laboring convicts, was well weighed. The former, by experience, was found, under good supervision, to work best, as the convicts thereon engaged, having an interest in the trade, were influenced to competition, amongst their several gangs, in the hope of adding to their gains.

406. The only drawback to mature the system was the want of a good number of malays or fishermen of the western coast of India, who have always been most successful here. Accordingly, application was made to Government, suggesting that 100 Burmese and west coast Malay convicts (or 3 per cent. on 6,000 convicts, in round numbers, which is greatly under the actual strength) accustomed to sea-fishing, might be transferred from the jails of British Burmah, India, or the Straits Settlement to Port Blair; for the only description of fishery found suitable at Port Blair is that by hand-nets and stake traps, and this has hitherto been satisfactorily worked by Burmans or Malays only, all attempts by other convicts not "coastmen," resulting in an indifferent supply. It was proposed that a report be made for the information of the Supreme Government after the lapse of a year, of the success or otherwise that might attend the experiment. No orders have yet been received on this subject.

407. Though fish generally abound at Port Blair, the success that attends the exertions of the fishermen is very uncertain; much as regards supply depends apparently upon the tides and seasons. The large fish are mostly obtained by line-fishing from boats and canoes; sometimes a netting boat returns with a good "haul," at other times, both may be out all day, and obtain little or nothing. The fishermen are of necessity restricted to day-work, within the limits of the harbour.

408. Difficulty is, however, experienced in getting the fish taken in, sent to market, and issued to suit the prescribed hours for the meals of convicts in health or sickness. To get a supply of fish into the market every morning at a fixed hour, irrespective of tides, which always affect net, stake, and weir fishing, would necessitate deep sea-fishing, which is best done in boats, but for obvious reasons is most objectionable, as it at once would open to convicts a door for escape.

Every endeavour is, however, being made to utilize to the utmost the convict labor that can be made available for employment in fishing.

409. On reference to annexure L, it will be seen that the quantity of fish obtained during the year under report exceeded that of 1865-66 by nearly 25,000 lbs.

410. On the 13th April, Her Majesty's steam surveying vessel "Sylvia," Commander Brooker, called at this Geographical. Settlement for coals and provisions, on her way from England *via* Trincomalee to the Corea on a particular service. Certain observations were taken of the Andaman group, which were found to shew a difference of position of certain of the islands from that in which they appear in existing Charts.

411. It was found that the "Duncan Passage" was narrower by $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in consequence of the "Little Andaman" and the "Brothers" Islands, being 5 miles more northward in latitude than hitherto accepted.

412. It was also ascertained that the real position of the "Flat Rock" on the "Invisible Bank" differs from any hitherto assigned, its position being in latitude $11^{\circ} 7' 54''$ N., longitude $93^{\circ} 30' 53''$ E.

413. "Barren Island" is also a little in error, and so also is "Narcondam;" the officers of the steamer who landed in the latter place did not see a vestige of life, though the latter island was previously stocked with pigs, fowls, and goats by a former Superintendent.

414. The convict receiving hulk "Eringobragh" has, during Hulk. the last year, been stationed at "Port Mouat," affording shelter to the Assistant Superintendent in charge of that station, a division of convicts, and hospital for the sick; the commissariat and other stores for the use of the convicts, were also stowed on board, under an armed guard.

Her copper having given way in many places, the planks are quite exposed to the great risk of being damaged (as it has now been to a certain extent) in very short time by "Terredo Navalis," which here causes great injury to wood exposed to its attack. The lower masts and rigging are now worn out, and the ship's bottom so "wormed" under the water, as to need immediate repairs.

The attention of Government has been drawn to the present condition of the hulk, with a view to the vessel being docked for reports.

415. The system of allowing convict self-supporting bazar shop-keepers small grants of free freight, principally Imports. by Government vessels, to enable them to import goods of a miscellaneous character for the use of the free community, has been continued much to their convenience.

416. With a view to realize a small revenue to Government, some modification has, however, been made, by which those shop-keepers who have fairly established themselves, are now required to pay a small freight charge on such importations as are sanctioned, according to an approved scale.

417. A plan of registering trade statistics is now under arrangement, by which the registration of all imports will be taken up in the Marine Department, and amount of tonnage, and the description of goods imported with their value, ascertained.

418. There being no means at present on the Settlement to retain lunatic patients, all convicts so affected are sent to the Calcutta Lunatic Asylum for treatment.
Insane convicts.

The number of persons so transferred during the year was 2.

419. The erection of a T head to the present jetty on Ross Island has been proposed, and discussed by a committee, as well as a project for the protection of boats at anchor off Ross Island; as also to check escapes on the part of convicts; and to provide improved landing accommodation. A project has been submitted for consideration.
Jetty.

420. As it is very desirable to have a complete history, with all other information, of every convict on the Settlement, measures have been continued to this end during the year.
Keeper of convict records.

The keeper of the convict records has been assiduous in his endeavours to complete such imperfect records of convicts whose previous history is not known, by application to all Zillah authorities in India, &c.

421. The formation of a Library for convicts (Christians) was noticed at length in the last year's report.
Library. The establishment was in successful operation throughout the eleven months under review; and it is to be hoped that as the Library has been appreciated, it has added to the general improvement of the prisoners for whose use it was established. This institution is supported by Government.

422. Some new periodicals, edited by popular and successful writers, for the improvement of the more particularly working classes of society, have been added to the monthly supply. These are read with interest by many. Several convicts, natives of India, of good education, have been allowed, as special cases, the use of the Library books within the building.

423. Expeditions to the mainland were undertaken during the last year by some of the officers of the Settlement.
Mainland expedition.

424. Lieut. A. F. Laughton's, Madras staff crops, description of one trip during the last cold season is given as under:—

425. "In January last I started with Captain Chamberlain, H. M.'s 2-24th Regiment, for a journey through the centre of the South Andaman, with a view "to seeing something of the interior of the country, the nature of the jungle and "land, and to ascertain whether any fresh water lake exists, which we thought "might be the case, considering there is high land on both coasts, and water sheds "towards the interior.

426. "We sailed up to 'Shoal Bay,' about 15 miles north of Ross Island, and slept the first night on 'Kidd Island,' which lies a short distance from the entrance, separating 'Shoal' from 'Oyster,' Bay. We saw the fires of the aborigines on the shores, but did not come across any of them.

427. "Next morning we set sail with a very strong easterly wind, steered south-west to the head of the Bay for about 4 miles, and from thence due west up a large creek, which subsequently divided into three branches, one taking a north-westerly, another a south-westerly direction, while the main creek itself, up which we continued our course, bore due west. In about three hours after starting, we reached the end of the creek, which we calculated to be about 10 miles from the entrance of 'Shoal Bay,' and consequently not far from 'Port Campbell.' On the western coast immediately our boat came to a stand still, I heard myself greeted, by name, by some aborigines who knew me, and were evidently pleased at meeting. I found them to be 'Moriarty,' the chief of one of the Port Blair tribes, his wife, and several of his tribes.

428. "We landed and sent our boat back to Port Blair, retaining with us three men to carry our provisions and hammocks, the aborigines accompanied us for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of our way, which we continued in a west south-westerly direction up the bed of the stream which formed the bed of the creek up which we had come. On finding that we were going to walk through the jungle to Port Blair, the aborigines turned back evidently amused at our attempting such an arrangement. I understand that in their own travels, they go short distances only, and keep on the sea-shore or along creeks, never venturing into the interior of the jungle, except it be through narrow strips of it which divide one creek from another.

429. "For the remainder of the day we travelled south-west through the jungle, so as to reach as nearly as possible the centre of the island at its widest part. We then bivouacked for the night, slinging our hammocks to trees, and lighting a large fire, taking the precaution to use mosquito curtains as a preventive against fever, and to save us from the attacks of insects. Next day we steered south-east, calculating that we should thereby find our way out in the vicinity of Mount Harriet, which we eventually did after two more days' walking in that direction.

430. "The jungle throughout was very dense, necessitating our cutting our way through the greater part of it; in few places, however, it was tolerably clear, sufficiently so as to permit of walking at a brisk pace. In these places, there was no cave, which presents the chief obstacle to walking, nor many large trees, the jungle consisting chiefly of low sapplings without any undergrowth. This was found to be the case more in the interior of the island.

431. "During the last day's march we came across a considerable tract of level bamboo jungle; this must be about 5 miles north-west of Mount Harriet in the low land, with numerous streams running through it, evidently flowing into the creeks north of Chatham Island."

432. Excepting this piece of level country, the land we passed over consisted of a succession of spurs running inwards from the two main ridges of land, which lie along the eastern and western coasts of the island. The streams running from these ridges appeared to flow to the north into "Shoal Bay" at the upper portion of the island, and into Port Blair, from the southern part of it.

433. The distance travelled after leaving our boat cannot have been more than 20 miles in a straight line; but that actually walked, must have been doubled from having to go round the spurs, or ascend and descend them in succession, which we found most fatiguing work.

434. After leaving the aborigines at "Shoal Bay," we did not come across a trace of any human creature, until close to Mount

Harriet. Signs of animal life too were scarce—pigs were the only animals of which we found traces, and those only near the creeks and streams, and not in the interior, neither did we see many birds in the centre of the Island. Our hopes of finding a lake or standing water of any kind were disappointed.

435. Another important expedition was made in exploring the country lying between “Port Blair” and “Port Mouat,” and the creeks at both sides, with a view to ascertaining whether any water communication exists between the two places, where it was found that the heads of two creeks, one from each port, so nearly approach each other, as to render it very practicable to cut a canal through the intermediate piece of land, navigable by large boats at high water.

436. Of the convicts of the mutineer class, who were the first prisoners transported to these islands on their present occupation, but 84 remained on the 30th March 1867.

437. The “Nippa palm” cultivation for thatching purposes has been continued in some of the flats west of Viper Island. It should, however, be mentioned that its cultivation cannot be carried on on a large scale.

438. The Andamanese do great damage by unauthorizedly cutting the leaves, as has already been mentioned in the introduction of this report, for their huts, as also by self-supporters—the latter practice has, however, been stopped. The number of leaves obtained during the year was 16,040.

439. A suggestion having been made by the late Executive Engineer, Henry Prince, Esq., C. E., to the Superintendent of Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, that a stone tablet, with a suitable inscription, should be placed to mark the position of the observatory on Chatham Island, where Mr. Nicolson, of the Survey Department, conducted his observations to determine the exact position of these islands, a stone slab was prepared and sent, and has been suitably set up on a dwarf tower to mark the spot. The following is thereon engraved:—

440. “This stone marks the site of the observatory erected in 1861 on Chatham Island, for determining the position of Port Blair.”

441. The observations were taken by Mr. Nicolson, of the Survey Department, with an altazimuth instrument, having a vertical circle of 3 feet in diameter; they were reduced in the office of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

RESULTS.

Latitude	...	..	...	10° 41' 13"
Longitude east of Greenwich	...	...	...	92° 42' 44"

The longitude was determined by 202 observations of lunar zenith distance and 29 calminations,

442. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, having seen fit to determine that Prince "Meng-goon-dine" shall be placed under personal restraint in the Andaman Islands, the Prince was accordingly sent to the Settlement by Her Majesty's Steamer *Arracan* on the 15th April 1867.

443. He has been accommodated in small teak built quarters on Chatham Island ; and placed there under the immediate charge of the Superintendent of Police. The Prince is suitably provided with all that is needful for his comforts.

444. In September last, the Barque *Pomona*, freighted with timber from Maulmain to Madras, arrived off this Settlement in a disabled and leaky state, shewing signals of distress. She was towed in Port Blair, and has since become a complete wreck, having been beached, to save her from sinking, in Phoenix Bay, where she now lays.

445. The opening of the western Settlement of "Port Mouat" in the beginning of the year, by a division (419 men) of convicts, under Mr. J. N. Homfray was noticed in last year's report.

445. The hulk *Eringobragh* was sent round as a convict receiving and store ship, for the commencement of operations, with all needful commissariat, public works department, and other stores, and six months provisions for 400 men.

446. The first steps taken were the selection of sites for erecting temporary and semi-permanent buildings for officers, convicts, hospital, cook-houses, latrines, &c., in clearing and burning jungle, and collecting material for the rapid construction of such buildings, and in two months, temporary barrack for 50 convicts on the summit of "Mount Augusta," a temporary hut for stores, carpenter's shop, a shed for cattle, and another temporary barrack for occasional shelter only, at "Progress Creek," were finished.

447. The convicts, as a body, were housed on board the hulk *Eringobragh*, until temporary barracks were erected for them on shore. The men were landed every day for labor, but never worked in any unusual degree, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

448. The establishment now consisted as under :—

1 Assistant to the Superintendent, Mr. J. N Homfray.

1 Free Overseer (European).

1 Apothecary.

424 Laboring convicts (male).

2 Self-supporters (ditto).

1 ditto (Female).

50 Free Police.

449. With the completion of the necessary temporary buildings, a jetty, kutchra roads, drains, &c., were commenced and carried out.

Trace of a new route to Port Blair by a level way was commenced ; clearing for gardens and sowing of seeds, sinking wells, bunding, fishing operations, and other miscellaneous works, were undertaken.

450. By December 1866, the following works were also completed : a temporary shed $70' \times 40'$; another $120' \times 40'$, and a store shed $70' \times 20'$. The new kutchha road between "Tytter's Ghaut," and "Homfray's Ghaut," running over a distance of 15 furlongs, at an average width of 7 feet, was completed. The distance was thus reduced by a quarter of a mile less than the route by the old road. It is a good direct trace, and, save one slight rise, is level. A considerable clearance was effected on both sides of this road, for garden ground. Here, there is excellent soil, and vegetables, both English and Indian, are growing in the road side gardens, better and more advanced than the vegetables at Port Blair.

451. In August last the erection of any public works department buildings on the station was prohibited by Government, with the exception of an angle-iron barrack, which was too far advanced to render the stoppage of its completion desirable, and it was accordingly finally completed in the following month, and at once made use of as a hospital for convicts. Orders were received also to return to Port Blair all similar building material.

452. The station has thus far advanced during the year. It grows its own vegetables and condiments, and sends large supplies to the Port Blair markets ; its fisheries are sufficient to provide its inhabitants, as also partially those of Port Blair. The material for buildings are collected and utilized on the spot, and it only remains to grow grain to make the place self-supporting, and for such cultivation two neighbouring valleys offer suitable localities.

453. The station now includes the minor posts of "Homfray's Ghaut," "Garden Hill," "Tytter's Ghaut," and "Mount Augusta."

454. During the year the question of occupying "Port Mouat" in an administrative point of view was discussed. The advisability of its occupation may be summarised into the following reasons :—

1st.—To aid ship-wrecked persons on the western coast of the Great Andaman Island.

2nd.—To facilitate the discharge of vessels coming from the west during the north-east monsoon.

3rd.—A strategical demonstration against the aborigines, rendering the occupation by them of the southern portion of the mainland untenable, and thereby opening out a valuable flat rich country for the unmolested occupation of future settlers.

4th.—As a check on the escape of convicts.

5th.—The formation of gardens along the route to Port Mouat for raising vegetables.

455. Its immediate occupancy was, however, opposed on the following grounds :—

1st.—That although to afford aid to wrecked persons is a humane object, it does not warrant the immediate occupation of “Port Mouat,” as the wrecks were unfrequent, and our knowledge of, and intercourse with, the aborigines, who should be informers, are limited.

2nd.—That the entrance to “Port Mouat” is reputed to be very difficult for vessels bound from the westward to Port Blair to enter; and that no assistance could be rendered in this respect unless semaphores and buoys are placed, and a large marine establishment entertained.

3rd.—That although the acquisition of a very valuable tract of flat country would be a great object, yet to restrain the aborigines from annoying its settlers, by forming a settlement at “Port Mouat,” would be an expensive undertaking.

4th.—That the mere check to the escape of convicts is no reason for its immediate occupation.

5th.—That the formation of gardens along the road from “Port Blair” to “Port Mouat,” should be carried out, prior to the establishment of a Settlement.

Lastly.—That the country around Port Blair has not been so completely reclaimed to urge us to seek for new stations; that there were swampy valleys to be banded to obtain land for cereal cultivation; and the expenditure to establish a new station would be great, when our buildings, stores, and depôts, have already been established at Port Blair.

456. These important questions were well weighed, and it was then pointed out that—

1st.—The west side of the islands is the most dangerous to shipping, and that the opening of a Settlement there would be of great assistance to vessels in danger and to ship-wrecked crew.

2nd.—That the practicability of the easy entrance to the port even for large vessels have been shown by taking right into the inner harbour large steamer and deeply laden vessel in tow (whose commander had never seen the port before), with perfect ease and safety. Two or three marking buoys should no doubt be necessary, but no port master, pilots, &c., will be required, as the Assistant to the Superintendent was quite capable to perform those duties.

3rd.—That if advantage is to be taken of the rich flats that exist to the southward of Port Blair for cultivation, the first step towards such a project appeared to be that of securing the cultivators from molestation from the southern aboriginal tribes, and so the occupation of Port Mouat would hold these tribes in check.

4th.—The occupation of Port Mouat has been the first and best step towards giving escapes a good check. The convicts, and particularly Burmese, say that they have lost their best chance for escapes; nor can they do anything now to get away from the south-west coast, as it will all now be watched.

5th.—Government having urged the importance of a systematic extension of cultivation of vegetables, which it was stated could not be too highly estimated, it was imperative that every advantage should be taken of the fine soil that appeared to offer so much probability of yield, without a large outlay of labor, and not in malarious jungle.

Lastly it was stated that, in the opinion of the Senior Medical Officer, the Executive Engineer, and the Superintendent, all localities, having due regard to all sanitary considerations, had been occupied, no other healthy situations presenting themselves, it became necessary to avoid crowding, and to seek for other lands where the convicts might be healthily located. This was, therefore, one of the considerations in favor of the occupancy of "Port Mouat."

457. It is without doubt the case that to grow rice on the Settlement would be an immense saving to Government; but seeing the necessity of providing adequate shelter for the steady and considerable increase to the number of convicts, that the Superintendent was warned to be prepared for, for the next few years to come, it appeared that the time had not yet arrived when these matters might be taken in hand, though most important, and to which attention had already been considerably given. It seemed that the former was the more pressing demand upon our attention, nor did we go to "Port Mouat" to seek for the latter, so much as to find healthy sites for an extension of the Settlement, though we were only too glad to seize the opportunity of working the intermediate land to effect an extension of the cultivation of vegetables.

458. One of the creeks is already bunded, the interior swamp must now be left for two years, for the fresh water that will now be accumulated to kill the mangrove with which it is now covered.

459. By bunding the second valley, which is densely overgrown on either side with mangrove, an immense tract of land suited to rice cultivation would be obtained. This matter has already been reported to Government.

460. The third valley is that which trends south-westerly from the head of Port Blair. Here several creeks empty themselves into the sea, and in some of them the "Nippa Palm" is growing.

461. Working convicts in mangrove swamps and jungle has been found to add largely to the number of sick by the frequent cases of fever, dysentery, ulcers, and sores engendered thereby.

462. Now as all unoccupied localities of Port Blair are fronted by deep mangrove, it is not advisable that so much life and sickness should be risked in further clearings about Port Blair, when by a

moderate expenditure, and with convict labor, the resources of a fertile station might be developed and systematic cultivation extended.

Until after the close of the year, the above question was not decided.

463. In the month of May 1867, a committee was appointed to report upon the advisability of retaining "Port Mouat" as a station. After careful consideration and thorough investigation of the place, they came to the conclusion that it should be retained on many grounds. They examined all the convicts engaged in labor, or sick in hospital, and found them "as healthy as any on the entire Settlement." They, therefore, on sanitary grounds, did not consider it their duty to urge the abandonment of the station, whether in an economic sense, or taking a general view of the resources of the several Settlements, the committee found that it was not advisable to abandon "Port Mouat" as a station, and forfeit all the labor and expense already incurred there; the ground which had been turned up and planted, now yielding a good supply of vegetables of finer quality than they had witnessed elsewhere on the Settlement, should be utilized rather than sacrificed, sufficient water being always obtainable and its fisheries extensive and remunerative.

464. The strength of the station has under orders been however reduced for the present to 100 men.

465. A system of registration of lands and houses was commenced and partially carried out during the year. Such rights as it is considered may be accorded to self-supporting cultivators have now been defined and made known. All bazar and other houses and huts have been numbered and registered.

Registration of lands
and houses.

466. It may be mentioned that the bazar shops on Ross Island have been much improved during the last year, and the road-way improved and planted, the whole presenting a uniform and neat appearance.

467. On the 23rd March 1867, the Reverend A. Bourdon, of the Roman Catholic Mission in British Burmah, visited the Settlement in the discharge of his duty. A movement was made by him amongst the few free Catholic community of this Settlement to raise funds towards the erection of a small chapel, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 was raised for the purpose.

Roman Catholic Mission.

468. A plan and estimate of the church to provide seats for 80 worshippers has been made out by the Executive Engineer, Port Blair, and forwarded to the Chief Engineer, British Burmah. The estimated cost, including convict labor, has been put at Rs. 3,000.

469. The two Settlement schooners, each 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons burthen, attached to this Settlement, have been, as usual, employed in the transport of commissariat public works, and other stores from British Burmah; and owing to their fast sailing qualities have been useful in

Settlement Schooners *Alexandra* and *Lady Lawrence*.

various ways, particularly on the occasion of any emergent requirement. They have also assisted in the conveyance of Mails.

During the year, they have conveyed an aggregate of 1,650 tons of cargo, and have together made 33 trips.

470. The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has proposed to withdraw the schooner *Alexandra* for employment under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Mergui for the purpose of checking piracy on the coast below Mergui. In view of the exigency of the above public service, it was necessary to dispense with the schooner for the above duty.

SECTION XXIII.

CONCLUSION.

471. The Superintendent, in concluding this report, desires to record his sense of the valuable assistance ever afforded him, until his death at Ross Island, in February 1867, by the late Senior Medical Officer D. T. Morton, Esquire, M. D., F. R. C. S.

The Superintendent's best acknowledgments are due to
Captain the Hon'ble J. H. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent,

Captain T. Lowndes, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police,

Dr. A. C. Gamack, M. D., Civil Assistant Surgeon,

Lieut. W. G. Cumming, R. E., Executive Engineer,

Lieut. A. F. Laughton, Sub-Assist. Commissary General, and

J. N. Homfray, Esq., Assistant to Superintendent,

for the aid that he has received from them in their several departments, in the administration of this Settlement.

B. FORD, *Lieut. Col., M. S. C.,*

Superintendent of Port Blair.

PORT BLAIR,

The 15th November 1867: }

APPENDIX A.

General Statistics for 1866-67.

YEARS.	Population	Area of cultivation	Revenue.	Local funds
1864-65	4,252	219½	11,427	...
1865-66	7,631	292½	36,998	973
1866-67	8,070	313½	51,758	978

APPENDIX B.

Table showing the Mortality amongst the Convicts of the Settlement for the last three years.

MONTHS.	1864.			1865.			1866.		
	Numerical strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Numerical strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Numerical strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
January ...	3,183	62	1·94	3,609	27	·74	5,034	24	·47
February ...	3,183	45	1·44	3,635	19	·52	5,444	25	·44
March ...	3,174	49	1·55	3,622	18	·49	5,643	42	·74
April ...	3,233	25	77	3,646	24	·65	5,833	43	·73
May ...	3,188	50	1·56	3,664	28	·76	6,385	81	1·26
June ...	3,410	42	1·23	3,790	36	·94	6,306	68	1·07
July ...	3,355	50	1·49	3,814	25	·65	6,409	96	1·49
August ...	3,323	37	1·11	3,814	18	·47	6,396	79	1·23
September ...	3,286	18	54	3,811	9	·23	6,271	62	·98
October ...	3,300	23	69	4,009	15	·37	6,206	61	·98
November ...	3,377	37	1·09	4,538	19	·41	6,485	30	·60
December ...	3,320	41	1·23	5,163	20	·38	6,479	37	·57
TOTAL ...	3,278	479	1·464	3,926	258	6·57	6,074	657	10·56

DIVISION

Return of Crime ascertained to have been committed during the year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
CASES.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Authority.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		DURING THE YEAR:										PENDING AT CLOSE OF YEAR.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons arrested.	Committed to sessions.	Convicted by Magistrate.	Acquitted.	Died.				Transferred.	Escaped.	Cases.	Persons.
A. Not Bailable.	Counterfeiting, possessing counterfeit coin. ...	231 & 234.	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fraudulent possession or delivery or altered coin. ...	251 & 254.	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Homicide, Culpable.	304.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Attempt to murder.	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Murder.	302,303 & 317.	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Causing grievous hurt.	326.	1	1	3	5	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unnatural Offence.	377.	..	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Theft.	379 & 380.	...	...	72	79	60	...	45	14	...	...	...	1	1	
	Dacoity	395.	..	...	2	22	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Criminal breach of trust	406.	..	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Receiving stolen property dishonestly	411.	...	...	12	14	14	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lurking, house trespass	454 & 458.	...	...	3	7	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	
			2	3	103	137	99	1	73	27	...	...	...	1	1	
B. Bailable. Punishable under Indian Penal Code. Punishable under Local or Special Law.	....	...	6	10	133	299	270	...	243	13	...	...	...	7	18	
	....	..	..	...	15	34	34	...	24	9	...	...	...	1	1	
			8	13	251	470	1	345	49	...	...	...	...	9	20	

DIX C.

POLICE,

PORT BLAIR,

DISTRICT.

1866 in the District of Port Blair.

17	18			19	20	21	22	23			24
DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.			Number of offences.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons arrested.	DISPOSED OF ON TRIAL.			PENDING AT CLOSE OF YEAR.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Authority.				Committed to Session.	Convicted by Magistrates.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.
B. DETAIL OF BAILABLE OFFENCE.											
Punishable under Indian Penal Code.											
Rioting	...	...	148	1	5	5	...	5	...	...	...
Affray	...	...	160	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Giving false information to public servant	...	...	177 & 182	2	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
Obstructing public servant in discharge of duty	...	...	186	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Disobeying lawful orders of public servant	...	...	188	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Giving false evidence	...	...	193 & 200	2	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
Wilful omission on part of public servant to apprehend an offender	...	...	221	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Escape from lawful custody	1	2	224	90	233	203	...	180	3	4	13
Rescue from lawful apprehension	1	4	225	2	5	5	...	3	1	...	...
Fraudulent use of weights	...	...	264	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Defiling water	...	...	277	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	309	4	4	4	...	1	1	2	3
Causing hurt	...	...	324	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Assault on Criminal Force	...	...	351	12	19	19	...	15	4	...	...
Misappropriating property	1	1	404 & 415	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cheating	1	1	417 & 420	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mischief	1	1	426 & 435	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	...
House trespass	...	...	448	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Adultery	...	...	497	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation	1	1	508 & 508	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
Appearing in public in a state of intoxication	...	...	510	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Abetting suicide	...	...	109 & 309	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Abetting disobedience to public order	...	...	109 & 188	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Abetting escape from lawful custody	...	...	109 & 224	3	5	5	...	2	3	...	...
Abetting Mischief	...	...	115 & 428	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Forgery	...	...	471	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
	6	10	.....	134	300	270	...	248	14	7	18
Punishable under Special or Local Law.											
Gambling	...	...	.....	4	23	23	...	15	8	...	...
Smuggling	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Abkaree Rules	...	...	.....	7	9	9	...	8	1	...	...
Desertion	...	...	.....	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	1
	...	...	.....	13	34	34	...	24	9	1	1

Amount of Property Stolen Rs. 3,397 2 9
 " " Received " 899 3 0

(Sd.) THOMAS LOWNDES, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent of Police, Port Blair.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the quantity of Vegetables sold in the Markets of the Penal Settlement of Port Blair during 1866-67.

MONTHS.		On Account of Govern- ment.	On Account of Self- Supporters.	TOTAL.
May	...	2,245	9,999	12,244
June	...	3,936	20,254	24,190
July	...	1,089	25,337	26,426
August	...	1,170	27,795	28,935
September	...	3,772	27,911	31,683
October	...	4,420	29,295	33,715
November	...	4,380	31,523	35,903
December	...	5,443	27,658	33,101
January	...	5,137	29,597	34,734
February	...	3,946	28,631	32,577
March	...	4,469	12,386	16,855
TOTAL		40,007	2,70,386	3,10,393

APPENDIX F.

Report of the Committee assembled on Ross Island on the 23rd March 1867 for the purpose of awarding prizes to the successful competitors at the Annual Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show held on that day.

1. The Committee observed a marked improvement generally in the display of vegetables this year from that of last year; they have noticed that each description of the useful kinds of vegetables were considerably large in size, better in quality, and more healthy in appearance. This was particularly observable in the case of brinjals, which were of a remarkably large size, so much so that the Committee were induced to award a special prize to the cultivator of the best basket produced as a stimulus towards a more extended cultivation of this important vegetable.

2. The show of turnips and knolekhole was very fine, as also was that of the "kadweeo" or Karen potatoe, as produced in the Government gardens at the various out-post though the self-supporters did not appear to have been so successful in this item.

3. The sugarcane was very good, and from the fact that nearly every exhibitor produced a bundle of it, the Committee infer that the culture of it here is easy, that the soil is adapted to it, and that if its cultivation were carried on largely, it might eventually prove to be one of the staple products of these islands. They would therefore recommend that its production be in every way encouraged.

4. The yams were of good quality and tolerably large in size; the sweet potatoes did not show well in consequence of the lateness of the season, for which reason also there was no great display of carrots or beet-root.

5. The Committee would especially bring to notice that great trouble appears to have been taken by the overseers at Haddo and Navy Bay Point in the cultivation of vegetables in the Government gardens at those stations. The produce from Port Mouat also was of a very superior description, and reflects great credit on the cultivators at that station, more especially considering the short time it has been opened out.

6. Salt of first rate quality was exhibited by one man from South Point to whom the Committee, during the production of this article, a matter of great importance, awarded a special prize as an encouragement.

7. Special prizes were also awarded to the Andaman Home for certain articles exhibited by J. N. Homfray, Esq., who is in charge of that Institution. One item in particular is especially worthy of notice, *viz.*, the fibre from which the aborigines make their bow-strings, which being of great strength might be utilized with advantage for purposes in which that quality is of importance. Other articles were also shown, *e. g.*, basket-ware made by the aborigines, several kinds of oils extracted from trees; hemp and quartz suggesting the presence of gold.

8. Articles made on the Settlement, such as flour-mills and pottery, were also exhibited, but prizes were not awarded for them. The Committee would also notice the excellent quality of the towelling manufactured in the Settlement from cotton grown on the islands, nor would they omit mention of the paper exhibited, the produce of the mills lately erected on Ross Island; two very large cabras with the simple mark in the hood were exhibited by a convict resident at Navy Point, who caught them under one of the convict barracks. They appeared to be of a rare variety, and the Committee would suggest their being sent to the Asiatic Society to be added to their valuable collection.

9. The number of exhibitors was considerably in excess of last year, and the quantities produced were so great that the accommodation provided, which it was thought would be ample, was found to be inadequate. The self-supporters appeared thoroughly to enter into the spirit of the exhibition and entirely to see its object, as was proved by the anxiety evinced by them to obtain a good place to show off their products to the best advantage.

10. This was the first occasion on which the annual exhibition included a cattle show. This for a beginning was very successful. Cows, goats, and poultry appear to have had more care bestowed upon them than other animals. Some of the cows exhibited were very fine. It is believed that in future years this portion of the show will improve considerably, especially if breeders understand that it is to be an annual one.

11. The arrangements for the accommodation of the cattle, fruit, flowers, and vegetables were admirable. Every endeavour had been made by Colonel Ford, the Superintendent, to adopt the various sheds which were erected for the occasion to the object for which they were prepared. The place was tastefully decorated with jungle produce, orchids, leaves and flowers neatly arranged intervening the posts, and worked into arches and vestoons set off the buildings to advantage. The Settlement band was in attendance during the day, and the proceedings were concluded by the distribution of prizes by Colonel Ford, who finally addressed the successful exhibitors, impressing on them the advantages of improving their stock and of cultivating more, especially those kinds of vegetables which are useful as articles of food.

A list of prizes, with the names of the successful exhibitors, is attached.

(Sd.) J. H. FRASER, *Captain,*

Asst. Supdt. of Port Blair.

[(Sd.) A. C. GAMOCK, M. D.,

Asst. Surgeon.

(Sd.) ARTHUR F. LAUGHTON, *Lt. Madras S. C.*

Sub-Asst. Commissary General.

APPEN

NO

PORT BLAIR AGRICULTURAL

The annual exhibition of live and garden stock reared on the Settlement, Prizes will be given for the best cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, &c., and of Settlement stock and reared on Port Blair and the latter cultivated in the

There will be separate prizes for any newly found useful vegetable products of cultivated and wild, if a sufficiently and deserving exhibition be made.

List of prizes to be awarded to those convicts, self-supporters, who are successful

Cow	—1st prize for best	} 3 years old and under 6 years.	...	5
"	—2nd " 2nd "		...	3
Heifer	—1st " "	} yearling.	...	4
"	—2nd " 2nd "		...	2
Bull	—1st " "	} 3 years old and under 6 years.	...	5
"	—2nd " 2nd "		...	3
Calf	—1st " "	} yearling.	...	3
"	—2nd " 2nd "		...	2
Pair of Bullocks—one prize for best, to be tested at the pleasure to the Committee				8
2 sheep	—1st prize for best	...	...	4
"	—2nd " 2nd "	...	...	2
Milch goat	—1st " "	...	...	4
"	—2nd " 2nd "	...	...	2
2 pigs	—one prize for best pair	...	...	4
2 sucking pigs	" "	...	...	3
1 pair of geese	—1st prize for best	...	...	3
"	" —2nd " 2nd "	...	...	2
" ducks	—1st " "	...	...	3
"	—2nd " "	...	...	2
" game fowls	—1st " "	...	...	3
"	" —2nd " "	...	...	2
" ordinary	—1st " "	...	...	4
"	" —2nd " "	...	...	3
" bantams	—one prize for best pair	...	...	2
" pigeons	" "	...	...	2
Best show of indigenous game—shot or alive				...

DIX G.

TICE.

CULTURAL EXHIBITION.

will be held on Ross Island on Saturday, the 22rd of March 1867.

vegetables and fruit exhibited by convicts: the former to be *bonafide* the produce convicts' gardens in the various Settlement stations.

the Andaman jungles, such as fibres, resins, oils, &c., and for flowers, both

exhibitors of live and garden stock as per above conditions.

Best basket of English vegetables	...	...	5
" " Indian "	...	...	5
" " vegetables grown by Burmans	...	...	4
" 6 cabbages	...	...	3
" 6 knolekhole	...	...	3
" basket of salad	...	...	3
" 1 dozen carrots	...	...	3
" 1 " turnips	...	...	3
" 6 beetroot	...	...	3
" 1 dozen yams	...	...	4
" 1 " sweet potatoes	...	...	4
" 1 " Karen " ("Kadweeo")	...	...	3
" 1 bundle sugarcane	...	...	3
" baskets of herbs	...	...	3
" " fruits	...	...	3
" 6 melon	...	...	2
" 6 pine-apples	...	...	3
" sheaf Indian corn	...	...	2
" garden flowers	...	...	3
" wild "	...	...	2
" condiments	...	...	4
" orchids	...	...	3

(Signed) B. FORD, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Superintendent of Port Blair.

APPENDIX H.

LIST OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, FLOWERS, NATURAL PRODUCTIONS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES EXHIBITED AT THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW ON THE 23RD INSTANT, INCLUDING CATTLE, &c. &c.

English Fruit and Vegetables, &c.

Beet-root.	Turnips (2 kinds).
Beans, French.	Tomatoes.
" Sword.	Vegetable Marrow.
Cabbage.	Red Sorrel.
Carrots.	Arrowroot.
Lettuce (2 kinds).	Gooseberry.
Knolekhole.	Guavas.
Reddish (3 kinds).	Mellons, Water.
Squash.	" Mash.

Shaddocks.

Indian Fruit and Vegetables.

Brinjals.	Beans, (3 kinds).
Bindee.	China potatoes.

Hindoostanee Chochundah.

Cucumbers (2 kinds).	Roselle.
Coriander leaves.	Sag (several kinds).
Chillies (2 kinds).	Sweet potatoes.
Doll (Oord).	Sowa matee.
Hindoostanee goyan.	Saffron (Turmeric).
Gram (Chinnah).	Tender leaves of potatoe.
Gingelly seed (seasamum).	Torrois (2 kinds).
Garlic.	Thyme.
Ginger.	Yam.
Hindoostanee jummykund.	Bananus.
Karen potatoes.	Jack fruit.
Kurrelhahs.	Mangoes (green).
Limes.	Pine apples.
Lobiah.	Papeetahs.
Lemon grass.	Plantains.
Mustard seed.	Sugar cane.
Mint.	Wood apples, commonly called
Onions.	Draimstck Hinoo. Moay (Hind.
Pumpkins.	Mersah) 3 kinds.
Peanuts.	

Flowers.

Rose

Marigold.
Blue Bells.

Natural productions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Almond (wild). | 21. Nutmeg (wild). |
| 2. Arrowroot (wild). | 22. Ngna-yan padoo. |
| 3. Bale (wild). | 23. Penlay Oouz (wild sea co- |
| 4. Brinjals (wild). | coanut). |
| 5. Betel-leaves. | 24. Plantains (wild). |
| 6. Betel-nut and flowers. | 25. Peng Nget (fruit). |
| 7. Bambway flowers. | 26. Rattan fruit. |
| 8. Bamboo shoots (tender). | 27. Tan (Zouny' Yah, (fruit). |
| 8½. Chinyoke (fruit). | 28. Tan thit seim. |
| 9. Chinese parsamon (wild). | 29. Thithkwa, (flowers). |
| 10. Gangoh flower. | 30. Hind-Tain-thoo. |
| 11. Joban flowers. | 31. Thin-bun-bla (flowers). |
| 12. Jungle jack fruit. | 32. Wild thabza (flowers). |
| 13. Kangoot. | 33. Thaptun-thee. |
| 14. Akayak (fruit). | 34. Unknown. |
| 15. Kanogoe thee. | 35. Ditto. |
| 16. Moloh (an acid fruit). | 36. A creeper which produces a |
| 17. Mimbo (flowers.) | kind of root eaten by the |
| 18. Myouklouk (fruit). | Andamanese. |
| 19. Mangoes (wild) flat. | 37. Hknya-soo. |
| 20. Nabeih (flowers). | 38. Tseip chee. |

39. Myeuk-gonnyeen.

Miscellaneous.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A gum resembling arabic. | Quartz. |
| Two kinds of gum resin resem- | Shells of various kinds. |
| bling rosin. | Feldspar. |
| Another kind of gum resin ob- | Wood oil, two kinds (Rangeen). |
| tained from a species of Ebony | Fish oil, said to be got from |
| tree. | the blinds and baskets manu- |
| Salt. | factured by the Andamanese. |
| Sandal-wood. | Paper. |
| Cordage, (called by the Anda- | Towels. |
| manese O-bud-dah). | Pottery. |
| Cordage (Thinban). | Shoes (Hindoostanee). |
| Birds nests. | Gardeners' watering tins. |

Poultry.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Game cocks. | Green pigeons. |
| " hens. | Ditto doves. |
| Chickens. | Parrots. |
| Geese. | Wild Minahs (3 kinds). |
| Bantam cocks. | Indian Nightingales. |
| " hens. | Sparrows. |
| Pegeons, common. | Rabbits. |

Cattle, &c.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| Bulls. | Lambs. |
| Cows. | Goats. |
| Calves. | Kids. |
| Sheep. | Pigs. |

One Turtle.

APPENDIX I.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
1	Thingan..... ဝ၀၆၆	Hopea O-dorata Rixb.	This is one of the species recognized by the Burmese in the Andaman Forests as being similar to the Thingan of Burmah. The wood is heavy and durable, used chiefly for canoes; smaller trees for house posts, planking, beams and rafters, and is supposed to be the best wood for canoes. It is stated that a well-seasoned tree after being cut into a canoe will last between 20 and 30 years; it is found on high ground in the Andaman Forest. For ship building purposes it is supposed to be as good as teak. Abounds in the Andaman Forest. Breaking weight not tried in Port Blair. Height 80 or 90 feet in Port Blair, girth about 15 to 18 feet. Extract from the Builder and Surveyor, Kidderpore Dockyard, dated 20th April 1860 :— "This wood resembles the Toon of India, but rather closer in grain and heavier. It would, I think, make a useful furniture wood, and answer for interior works of cabins. It appears liable to the attack of a minute insect or worm; if so, its usefulness would be much impaired." Average girth in Burmah 12 feet. Weight in Burmah 1 cubic foot—46 lbs.

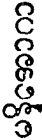
No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
2	Pyimma. ... ဂျိမ္မာ	Lagersticemia Indica.	This wood is extensively used in Burmah ; it resembles teak very closely, but a little heavier, and not as durable ; but after teak it is the next most useful wood prized for house building, and door and window frames ; rice-pounders are very often made of this wood ; in Burmah larger trees are shaped into canoes, but do not last so long as the first mentioned species. Seven or eight years for well-seasoned Pyimma is considered a reasonable time to be in water. Trees of immense girth are known to exist in the forest of Port Blair. This wood is generally used in Burmah also for cart-wheels and yokes for oxen, smaller trees used for posts. Plentiful in the Andamans. Br. weight of Port Blair wood not as yet examined. Height about 40 or 50 feet ; girth about 12 and 14 feet. Extract from Builder and Surveyor of the Kidderpore Dockyard, dated 28th April 1860 :— "Appears a clear grained tolerably compact timber ; would answer for interior works ; bears strong resemblance to the teak ; if so, will answer for spars." Extract from McIntosh, Burn and Co., dated 24th April 1866 :— "We think also it can be used as door frames, beams, and rafters."

Nos.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
3	Jouk, ... ဂူဝ်	Diospyros sp. ...	This is the striped wood growing in Port Blair, often called by the Burmese " <i>Thit-Kya</i> "; သစ်ကြာ it is a species of the ebony. The wood, when not properly seasoned, is liable to crack and split, especially when exposed alternately to sun and rain. It is very close-grained and heavy, being jet black at the centre and striped gradually from it. Used for small fancy work, such as handles, and sheaths for blades, also for furniture sometimes. Abounds in Port Blair. The heart of this tree produces good ebony in old trees. Br. weight not as yet tried in Port Blair. Height 50 or 60 feet; girth 6 feet; grows straight.
4	Toung Baing... ထောင့်ဗွန်	Artocarpus Mollis Wall.	In Burmah this wood is generally used for boats and cart-wheels, sometimes for furniture; beams and rafters for houses. Immense trees are known to exist in Port Blair. This species produces a yellow dye used by the Ponggees in coloring their cloths. Height 80 and 90 feet; girth of very large trees between 20 and 25 feet.
5	Toung-tha-lay... ထောင့်သလဲ	Garcinia Cowa Roxb.	This tree produces in small quantities a yellow gum. In consequence of the wood decaying fast, it is very seldom used for house-posts, and only when others of better quality cannot be obtained. Mostly used for firewood.

Nos.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
6	Thingan nee ... သင်္ဃနီ		Plentiful in the Andamans. Burmese eat the fruit and tender leaves. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D., F. R. C. S. "A species of <i>Garcinia</i> that has often been mistaken for the "tree which produces gamboge is very abundant in the Ten- "asserim Provinces, and the gum resin which it yields when "dissolved in spirits of turpentine affords a beautiful perma- "nent yellow varnish for metallic surfaces." Wood used for boats, not so good as No. 1 for the purpose. Used also for posts; abounds in Port Blair. Height 80 or 90 feet; girth 15 and 20 feet.
7	Padouk ... ပုသိန်	Peterocarpus Indica.	This is a very valuable wood, used in ship-building and heavy furniture, it does not require seasoning, but can be used as soon as it is felled; prized by the Burmese for cart-wheels. Often used for turning lathes; it is not inferior to the Padouk of Burnah. Some unusually large trees are known to exist in this Settlement. When old, is known generally to be hollow in the trunk. It has been found useful also for fine furniture, carves and works well, and can receive a high polish. Height sometimes about 100 feet; average girth about 15 or 20 feet.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
8	Kokkoe ကုခို	Albizzia acacia ...	Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— “Pterocarpus or Pedouk produces a timber which in its finest specimens bears so strong a resemblance to Mahogany that a visitor mistook it for Mahogany, and recorded it as such in the book of his travels. At Moulmain it is called red-wood, and one of the trees, for there are two species—differs very slightly from the tree which yields the Andaman red-wood, of which Roxburgh wrote :—“Wood not unlike Mahogany, but more heavy, red and coarse in the grain ; that of the root beautifully variegated, closer grained, and darker colored.” This wood is used in Burmah for cart-wheels and yokes for oxen ; trees of larger size are used for bookshelves, almirahs, and boxes ; much prized for house-posts ; used also for planking in house-building ; preserves under ground for a considerable length of time. Plentiful in the Andaman forest. Br. weight not examined. Height of tree 50 or 60 feet ; girth about 12½ feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— “The Kokko acacia is a very large tree used for making canoes, and is a tree of which according to Burmese geography, there is an immense specimen growing on the great eastern island ; the wood is used, says Major Birdmore, for making cart-wheels and oil presses. The timber is so highly valued by the Burmese that under their Government, Dr. Brandis informs me, a higher sum was required for permission to fell it, than for teak or any other tree.”

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
9	Pyngadoe ...	Inga sp. ...	This is a magnificent wood for house-posts, and is similar to the Pyngadoe of Burmah, which is called the <i>Iron-wood</i>. It is very heavy, sinks in water, and is in consequence often used for boat anchors. Sometimes for bridge-posts and cart-wheels. Height about 20 or 30 feet, girth 6 and 7 feet in Port Blair. Extract from Builder and Surveyor, Kidderpore Dockyard, dated 28th April 1860 :— "Bears strong resemblance to the China pine, clear-grained, and very light, would answer well for patterns, roofing, of light draft steamers and flats, internal fittings and slight spars."
			Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— "This is a species of the old genus <i>acacia</i> and the timber is very generally denominated <i>Iron-wood</i>. It is so hard that in Tounghoo two Rupees and a half are paid to have a post rounded into shape, and the carpenters are reluctant to try their tools on it at any price. It is as impervious to white ants as teak, and is even more durable in the ground. Natives have assured me that they have seen house-posts of this wood taken up after having stood 40 years, and that the post which had been buried was as sound as new timber. The trees abound from Mergui to Tounghoo. It has been recently proposed to send to Australia for timber to make railway sleepers for the railways, but where could better timber be procured for the purpose than the Iron-wood of Pegu and Tenasserim Provinces."

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
10	Maniawga. 	Carallia Integerrima, D. C.	This wood is on account of its peculiar structure used sometimes for ornamental furniture; it is heavy and hard; house-posts and rice pounders have been made of this wood in Burnah. Height 30 and 40 feet; girth about 6 feet. Breaking weight deserves to be examined. Extract from Surveyor and Builder, dated 24th April 1860 :— "Cedar, would make a good furniture wood, and useful one for interiors." Extract from McIntosh, Burn and Co., dated 24th April 1860 :— "We should like very much to try, and if you could favor us with some pieces and planks to make a panel door, we should be glad to send you a report as to the probability of the wood being useful for that purpose, or for other internal fittings of a house." Extract from Shearwood and Co. :— "We have no doubt however that would bear a very high polish, and if of sufficient size, would make useful furniture nearly equal in appearance to mahogany or walnut." Extract from W. Clifford, Superintendent, Timber Agent, dated 16th May 1860 :— "I should regard as ornamental wood, suitable for cabinet work."

Nos.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAMES.	REMARKS.
13	Mayan ... မာယန်	Spondius sp. ...	This tree yields an acid fruit much liked by the Burmese, on which account the timber is not much used in Burmah. The tree has a heart wood similar in color to Mahogany, but is not much used on account of its being too small. The wood has not been used in Port Blair for any purpose. Height 30 or 40 feet; girth between 5 and 6 feet.
14	Deedoo ... ဒီဒူး	Bombax Heterophyllum.	This tree yields a fine soft cotton which is used for pillows, cushions, &c.; the wood is light, loose-grained, and generally used by the Burmese for their ornamental coffins; it also can be used for patterns. Plentiful in the Andaman forest. Height about 40 or 50 feet; girth between 9 and 12 feet.
15	Letpan ... လီတန်	Ditto ...	Same as above, but a little closer-grained. The Andamanese occasionally scoop out their canoes of this wood, on account of its being easily worked. Such canoes don't last long. This wood is also used for ornamental Burmese coffins. Height 40 or 50 feet; girth between 9 and 12 feet.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
16	Kanglen-nee . . ကင်္ဂလင်နီ	Dipterocarpus larvis	This tree produces oil; and where the soil is agreeable, in large quantities. The timber is occasionally used in planking and for house-building purposes; large trees are made canoes of, which lasts about four or five years. Smaller trees are frequently used for house-posts. The wood is close-grained and heavy. Height 40 or 50 feet, grows straight; girth about 9 feet. Extract from Builder and Surveyor of Kidderpore Dockyard, dated 20th April 1860:— "Very close-grained, and would be well adapted for beams of ships, inside lining, combing of hatchways, patterns, anchor stock and furniture." This is a beautiful hard red-wood, much prized for house-posts in Burmah, the Karen and wild tribes make their large bows of this wood. It would be very good for bridge-posts and heavy timber works. The Andamanese have been seen to possess bows made of this wood. It is used also for tanning leather. Plentiful in the Andaman forest. Height 30 or 40 feet; girth about 5 or 6 feet.
17	Palawah . . ပာလာဝ	Garcinia Sp.	

No	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
18	Htounk Shah ... ထောင်ရှာ	Vitex Sp. ...	The fruit of this tree is eaten by the Burmese, the root and bark are used by them for medicinal purposes as an astringent. Wood not much used in Burmah, except for bells slung round cattle necks, but it might deserve attention for making light furniture; not very plentiful in the inner shores of Port Blair. Height 20 or 25 feet; girth 5 or 6 feet.
19	Thayet ... ဘရတ်	Manjifera ...	This is the wild mango of Port Blair, the timber of which has not been used for any purpose as yet in Port Blair. Fruit is esteemed by the Burmese; small canoes can be made of the wood, but will not last long as it decays very fast. The bark is used for coloring and preserving fishing lines. Height in Port Blair 50 or 60 feet; girth 6 or 8 feet.
20	Kyoung Shah... ကြောင်ရှာ	Calosanthus Indica	The fruit of this tree is eaten by the Burmese, and bark and root used medicinally as a remedy for skin diseases. Wood light and of grey color; use not known. The bark can be used for dyeing yellow. Height about 20 or 25 feet; girth 5 or 6 feet.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
21	Bing-ma-za ...	<i>Albizia stipulata</i> Boio.	Timber used for posts and beams has a fine color, and being fine-grained deserves attention for furniture; the wood is hard; very large trees have not been found in the Andaman forests; house-posts and small beams can be made of this wood, since it does not decay fast. Cattle bells are sometimes made of this wood in Burmah. Plentiful in Port Blair.
22	Toung-the-wei ...	<i>Rothleria tinctoria</i> ...	Height 20 or 25 feet; girth 6 and 8 feet. Used for house-posts, beams, and rafters, will last for six or seven years when used as the former, and eight or ten when used as the latter. The inner bark being fibrous is sometimes used for making ropes. The bark produces a red dye for linen. This species is not very plentiful.
23	Pinlay-kathil ...	<i>Erythrina</i> Sp. ...	Height 25 or 30 feet; girth between 3 and 6 feet. Fruit, bark, and root used by the Burmese for curing skin diseases, tender leaves are eaten by them. It is known to grow plentifully on the water's edge of Port Blair. The sea-shore <i>Erythrina</i> , or sea coral tree, is famous in Budhist mythology as the tree round which the devas danced till they are intoxicated in Sudra's heaven; there are three kinds of <i>Erythrina</i> , viz.—the Indian တောင် Kathil; the mountain တောင်တောင် <i>Toung Kathil</i> ; and the sea တင်တင်တင် <i>Pinlay Kathil</i> . Used generally for firewood. Height 20 feet and girth 9 feet.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
24	Khayah. ... ခရား	Minus-ops (Eleuji?)	Timber used for house-posts but the tree is cultivated in Burmah for the fragrance of its flowers. The fruit is eaten. When used as house-posts, the bark must be removed, since it is liable to rot sooner with it on. Posts of this species have been known to stand for eight or nine years. Not very plentiful around the inner shores of Port Blair, but will probably exist in large quantities in the interior of the forest. When extremely old, this tree like the Kappalee is eaten by insects. The Andamanese generally make their large bows with this wood. Height 25 or 30 feet, trees grow very straight; girth 6 or 8 feet.
25	Naleeh. ... နီထဲး	Odnia Wordier. ...	A very hard and red wood, fine grained and heavy valued for house-posts. It is also fit for sword, sheaths, spear handles, oil presses, and rice-pounders. Its bark is used for medicinal purposes. Height about 30 feet; girth 6 or 8 feet.
26	Kanazoe. ... ကနခိုး	Pierardia Sapota. ...	This is also a hard wood and close-grained. It is prized for house-posts, sometimes for heavy beams, &c., seldom used for planking. Helves for axes, hatchets, &c., are made of this wood. In Burmah it is valued on account of its fruit. Height 25 or 30 feet; girth 8 or 10 feet.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
			Extract from Surveyor and Builder, Kidderpore :— “ Deflection one inch, breaks with 81½ lbs. very close grain- “ ed, and would be adapted for beams of ships, combings of “ hatchways, anchor stocks, inside lining, patterns and fur- “ niture.” According to Major Haughton— “ This tree grows to a diameter of 12 feet, and produces “ timber 80 feet in length. In Burnah the tree does not “ grow anything like the size, but is valuable on account of “ its sub-acrid fruit, which is much eaten, growing in large “ bunches like grapes. It produces fruit in April and May. Girth in Burnah ... 4 feet. Height ... 15 feet. Weight ... 61 lbs. = 1 cubic foot. The cashewnut is a common tree in Burnah, but is scarce about Port Blair; a few only have been seen. The wood of it is light; large trees can be made canoes of, but will not last long. The Burnese make their black writing boards of this soft wood. The fruit and nut of this tree are much esteemed. A black dye for linen is got from this tree. The bark is used for coloring and preserving fishing lines. Height say 30 feet; girth ½ foot in Port Blair.
27	The-ho-the-yet. ... ထိုဟိုထဲယဲတ်	Anacardium Occiden- tali. ...	

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
28	Bambway-nee.... ဘန်သွေးနီ	Careja arborea Rixb. (varia. <i>a</i> light)....	A very good wood, used extensively in Burmah for house-building purposes, made use of also for planes and gunstocks. Tender leaves and flowers eaten by the Burmese. The bark when stripped of its outer coating, though not fit for ropes, is found useful for caulking boats. Height 30 feet; girth 6 feet.
29	Bambway-bew.... ဘန်သွေးဖြူ	Carega arborea Rixb. (varia <i>b</i> dark)	The acid fruit of this tree is eaten by the Burmese. Large quantities of this wood is sawn up at Port Blair for building purposes. The Burmese often roll their cegars in the leaf of this and the abovementioned tree (No. 28). Both these species abound in Port Blair; their trunks are peculiarly very smooth and straight. Height 30 to 40 feet; girth 6 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— “An arboreous species of carega, furnishes a useful timber for house-building. In some parts of India, match locks are made from a species of carega.”
30	Chonoo. ချိုတ်နု	...	Wood can be used for house-building; tender leaves are eaten by Burmese. Height 30 feet; girth 2½ to 3 feet in Port Blair.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
31	Youayjee. ... ငွေ့ငွေ့	Adenanthera Pavonina L. ...	This species is abundant in Port Blair, has a heavy heart-wood much prized for house-posts, some of which has been known to last in Burmah for nearly 20 years. The hard red colored seeds are used by jewellers for small weights, one of which is supposed to be equivalent. The wood of the adenanthera pavonina dyes red. Height between 25 and 30 feet; girth between 6 and 7 feet.
32	Moong. ... ခါ	Mabacca. ...	The bark and fruit of this tree produces a beautiful black dye; it has a black heart-wood, not unlike the ebony in appearance. The Burmese make use of this wood for their flutes and other similar wind instruments; they often adorn their ears with small pieces of this wood rounded. Their images are carved out of it, and can be used also for handles of blades, picture frames, &c. The heart-wood of large trees has a diameter of about 4 or 5 inches. Height 30 to 40 feet; girth 5 to 4 feet.
33	Htein-bew. ... ဝိန္တု	Nandea Cordifolia...	This is a white light wood, resembling box, though not so close-grained; images have been carved out of it in Burmah. It deserves attention for furniture. Height 40 feet; girth 6 feet.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
34	Mayamboe. ... ခရနဲခို		The heart of this tree is good for posts; it produces a sub-acid fruit, which is eaten by the Burmese. Plentiful in Port Blair.
35	Maloh. ... ခခဝဝခ	Spathodea Serrulata Horu.	Height 25 feet; girth 3 feet. The fruit and flowers of this tree are much esteemed by the Burmese as an article of food, the wood makes tolerably good planking for building purposes; trees can be used for house-posts. Plentiful in Port Blair.
36	Pannoo. ... ဝနဲခို		Height 40 feet; girth 6 to 7 feet. Bark, root, and leaves of this tree in combination with those of others, are used as medicine for purifying the blood. The wood is close-grained, and is adapted for handles of blades, tool helvies, sheaths, &c. Used also in house-building; large quantities of it have been sawn up in Port Blair for planking.
37	Thinwin. ... ဝဝငဝင	Pongamia sp.	Height between 30 and 40 feet; girth 5 to 7 feet. Under leaves are eaten by the Burmese; wood is tough, and is issued for the cross pieces of harrows. Height between 30 and 40 feet; girth 5 to 7 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D.:— “The tree which produces the karung oil by expressing the seeds, abounds from Tavoy to Toungoo. The oil is used, says Voight, by the Natives in eruptive diseases.”

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME	REMARKS.
38	Gongoh. .. ဝံ့ငံ့ငံ့	Mesua ferrea. ...	This tree is cultivated in Burnah for the fragrance of its flowers, and during the reign of the Burmese Government, it was prohibited to be cut under a heavy penalty. The wood is exceedingly tough, so much so that it cannot be shaped into posts, &c., without injury to tools. It is prized here for house-posts, for which it has been plentifully used, and were it not for its extreme hardness which destroys the teeth of saws, it would afford very durable plank-ing. Oil is extracted from the fruit which the Burmese use: trees grow very smooth and straight. Height 45 to 50 feet; girth from 6 to 7 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— "The Mesua which in Ceylon is called 'iron-wood tree,' though not large, has an erect symmetrical figure, whose deep ever-green foliage flowering downwards from its cone-shaped crest, quite conceals its bowring branches, so that when covered with its rich blossoms with ivory white petals, and deep yellow stamens, it looks like the royal umbrella bespangled with gold; and the Burmese say that their next Budha, <i>Aremataya</i>, will enter the Divine life while musing beneath its hallowed shades; hence it is a favorite tree with the priests, who plant it round their monasteries. In Sanscrit it is called Nāgā-sheera, and Sir William Jones remarks of it.—'This tree is one of the most delightful on earth; and the delicious odour of its blossoms justly gives them a place in the quiver of "Cana Deva," the Hindoo God of Love."

No.	BURMESE NAME.		SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
39	Pinlay-oong.	ပိလ္လယွံဝွံ	Xylocarpus granatum	A splendid wood, which deserves attention for cabinet work, its color, lightness, durability, and capacity of receiving a high polish, renders it invaluable for gunstocks. In Burmah it has been used for house-posts. Height 35 to 40 feet ; girth 7 to 8 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— " This is not the famous <i>Cocos des iles</i> of the Seychelles, so long the wonder of the world, but a tree very common in the mangrove swamps, and growing near the shore, its fruit falls into the water and floats upon the sea, which gives rise to its name. The fruit is not edible, but is exceedingly astringent, and regarded by the natives as a specific in cholera." These two species abound in the water's edge in Port Blair. They constitute the principal trees in a mangrove swamp. The timber has been used here for house-posts and beams for bridges. The wood resembles, and is as hard as, Nos. 12 and 38 ; bark of both these trees possess excellent tannic acid, and has been used in Port Blair for tanning leather. The Burmese make a difference in these two by calling the first the male, and the latter the female tree. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth 2 and 3 feet.
40 and 41	Bew-boe Bew-mah.	ဧဝ်း ဧဝ်း	Bruquira conjugata Cerlops ?	

No.	BURMESE. NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
42	Hpayanga-zoo ... ဘုရားငါးဆူ	Sapindaceae.	The acid fruit of this tree is much esteemed by the Burmese. The wood is exceedingly light, and may be suited for patterns. Height 30 to 40 feet; girth 5 to 6 feet.
43	Kanyeen-bew. ... ကညင်ဖြူ	Dipterocarpus alata wall.	Similar No. 16 (Kangeennee), but in color of wood which is lighter. It is one of the useful oil tree genus, and produces it in smaller quantities than Kangeennee. Height 40 to 45 feet; girth 5 to 6 feet.
44	Tay. ... တယ့်	Dispyros Mollis Griff.	This is another species of ebony, growing plentifully in Port Blair. The fruit is eaten by the Burmese, and can be used for a red dye for linen. Chinese umbrellas are dyed with the juice of this fruit, which has also the quality of being waterproof. Height 20 to 25 feet; girth 3 to 6 feet. Extract from Dr. Brandis, Supdt. of Forests, &c. :— “Wood similar to oak-chin-za, but a much smaller tree, small quantities of black heart wood (ebony) are occasionally found near the centre of very old trees.” Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— “The Burmese,” says a correspondent who resided several years at Ava, “call the Chinese fig which is brought in great

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
45	Ling-yan. လင်းယု	Callophylum. ...	" quantities overland to Ava, <i>tee-thee</i> or <i>lay-thee</i>. This is the same fruit which in England is called Chinese date, but is neither a fig nor a date, but a fruit of a species of ebony, and a more appropriate name would be the Chinese parsimon. The parsimon tree being also a species of ebony, and there is a considerable resemblance in the fruit." " The tree which produces this Chinese date is occasionally cultivated by the Burmese, but it bears fruit very sparingly, and I think with Roxburgh that it is by no means equal to a good apple." Fruit eaten by Burmese ; wood suited for house-posts. Bark used as a remedy for sores on elephants. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth 3 to 6 feet.
46	Byeo-zin. ပြည်ခင်	Antidissima pameculata. ...	The fruit is much esteemed by the Burmese. The wood is reddish, hard, and heavy, fit for house-posts. Abundant in Port Blair.
47	Tsit. ဝ်	Acacia Sirrissa Buch.	Height 20 to 25 feet ; girth 4 to 6 feet. This wood is invaluable for house-posts, since it is not liable to decay fast. The heart wood is dark ; timber is both heavy and hard, and is supposed by some to last almost as long as No. 9 (Pyngadoe)—iron-wood of Pegu. In Burmah this wood above all others is prized for cart wheels ; very large trees of this genus have not

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
			been found around the inner shores, nor is it plentiful in Port Blair. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— “Acacia is remarkable for all the species, affording hard valuable wood, though not always large ; several tall timber “trees in Burmah” belong to this genus.” “Acacia Sirissa is a large tree, and its wood is dark colored “and very hard.” Height in Port Blair 30 to 35 feet ; girth 8 to 10 feet. Wood light and smooth used by the Burmese for making their writing boards. Root, bark, and fruit are used by the Burmese medicinally as a specific against fever. Plentiful in the Andaman forests. Height 20 to 25 feet ; girth 3 to 4 feet. Abounds in Port Blair. The wood is red-close-grained, very heavy, and is as hard as No. 38 (Gough). It is not liable to decay until a lapse of years for which reason the tree would be extremely well adapted for substantial house-posts. The wood is also recommended for heavy machinery works. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth 4 to 5 feet. A light wood of a dark brown color is used in Burmah for building purposes. Makes good planking
48	Toung-hma-yo... တောင်မိုး	...	
49	Inva-le-byin. ... ဗွားလည်ဘင်း	Hequea ...	
50	Thit-ka-doe. ... ဘီတထိုး	Cedrella toona. Roxb.	

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
51	Thit-hpew. ထီထီ	Lajers troemia sp.	and furniture. Very large trees are made canoes of, and is said to last a long time as such. Burmese esteem this tree as affording one of the best wood for ornamental boxes, &c. Abundant in the forests of Port Blair. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth 7 to 9 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— “ Major Nuthall was the first to find the tree which produces toon, a wood resembling Mahogany, in Arracan, and “ Dr. McClelland has since reported its existence in Pegu. The “ Burmese name, however, is applied in some districts to a “ species of Sterculia.” Extract from Dr. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests, &c. :— “ On the hills and in the plains, plentiful in some districts, “ if not identical with the toon of Bengal, certainly nearly “ related to it.” This wood is of a fine white color, having a pink tinge in the centre. It is close-grained and light, and has been used in Burmah for building purposes, and is said to make good planking. Abundant in Port Blair. Strongly recommended for furniture. Height 20 to 25 feet ; girth 4 to 5 feet.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
52	Kyet-yo ကျဲထိန်း	Vitex sp. ...	Extract from Rev. F. Mason, D. D. :— “It produces a compact close-grained wood.” Extract from Dr. D. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests, &c. :— “A light but comparatively strong wood, color white and pinkish ; probably a valuable wood for furniture. Used for planking.” Br. weight 153 to 179 lbs. A yellowish colored wood, much prized for tool helves, &c. ; rather scarce in Burnah, but plentiful in the Andamans. It can be used also for house-posts, beams, and rafters in house-building. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth 6 to 7 feet.
53	Zin-byoon ရှင်ဖြူ	Dillenia Aurea, Sm. ...	Grows in abundance in the Andamans ; the Burmese eat the fruit of this tree, and esteem it valuable. The wood is used in house-building. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth 3 to 5 feet. Extract from Révd. F. Mason, D. D. :— “The Dilleniads are the Magnolias of Burnah, of which “the Karens distinguish four species.” Wight says they afford valuable timber on account of its hardness and durability ; but this does not accord with my experience, for I have found it the

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
54	Let-khop ... လတ်ခတ်	<i>Sterculia foetida</i> L.	reverse of being durable. Dr. McClelland enumerates three species and says :—" They all three afford large and good timber for house-building." Major Birdmore wrote of <i>Zen-buoon</i> .—" This tree produces an edible fruit. The wood which is yellow is used for beams and rafters." This tree grows abundantly on high ground in Port Blair, the wood has been used in Burmah for clogs for which they say it is well adapted. Its seeds are broiled and eaten by Burmese. Height 20 to 30 feet ; girth 6 to 8 feet. The wood, which is strong and valuable, is esteemed for axles and poles of carts and ploughs, and also for furniture. The tree is abundant on elevated ground. Height 20 to 25 feet ; girth 4 to 6 feet.
55	Hpet-woon ... ဖုတ်ဝန်း	<i>Berrya mollis</i> , wall.	Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— " A tree which Major Birdmore says is used for making "ploughs, and is sawn up for building purposes." This, like the preceding (55), is also a hard and valuable wood of a reddish color ; as house-posts, it is as durable as No. 2 (<i>Pyimma</i>) would make a good furniture wood. The Burmese have used it for paddles, cart wheels, rice-pounders, &c. Height 30 to 35 feet ; girth 6 to 8 feet.
56	Divah nee ... ဒိဝ်	<i>Eriolena</i> sp	...

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
57	Tarahpee ... တရပီ	Callophyllum sp. ...	Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D.:— “A timber tree that Dr. Brandis refers to the genus <i>roviola</i>, Major Berdmore says, produces a red wood, used for building purposes, and making rice-pounders and paddles.” On account of its fragrant odour, the Burmese esteem the flowers of this tree very valuable, and make offerings of it to their idols. The wood is prized by them for canoes, and smaller trees for house-posts and spars. Many of their images are carved from this wood. Height 25 to 30 feet; girth 7 to 9 feet.
58	Pongnyet ... ပုညက်	Ditto	This tree, too, like the above is valued for the fragrance of its flowers, and the wood is similarly used.
59	Tseip-chee ... ဆိပ်ချေး	Sapindus sp. ...	Height 25 to 30 feet; girth 7 to 9 feet. This is a beautifully speckled wood, tough and strong, valued in Burmah for house-posts, beams, and rafters. The small berries which grow in clusters of green, red and black (the last when perfectly ripe), is much esteemed by Burmese. Height 30 to 40 feet; girth say 9 to 12 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D.:— “This tree bears a small red fruit in bunches that is eaten by the natives, and the wood of this tree, writes Roxburgh,

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
60	Ngoo-Shway ... ဂူခွ	Cathartocarpus Fistula.	" is very useful for a great variety of purposes, being large, straight, strong and durable ; towards the centre it is chocolate colored." This tree produces a long fruit, which has a sweet taste, but it enters the materia medica of the Burmese as a powerful purgative ; wood durable for house-posts, tool-helves, spear-handles, and cross-bows. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth 9 to 10 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— " This tree, says Roxburgh, is uncommonly beautiful when in flower, few surpasses it in the elegance of its long pendulous racemes of large, bright yellow flowers, intermixed with the young lively green foliage. It bears a striking resemblance to the laburnum. " In Pali it is called chaturengah, ' four fingers ; ' the leaves being some four fingers long ; and a translation of this name is sometimes given it in the Burmese books."
61	Hpet-than ... ဝတ်ထံး	Spathodea Stipulata Wall.	Durable wood for house-posts ; it is also a good furniture wood. Paddles are often made of it. The tree is said to be common in Moulmein, as well as on these islands. It enters the Burmese materia medica as affording a remedy for psora. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth from 6 to 8 feet at most.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
62	Thinjaoe ... သင်္ဃိတု	Hopea sp. ...	Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D.:— "A species of the allied genus <i>spathoden</i> Major Berdmore describes under the name of <i>bat-tham</i>, with wood, used in "making furniture, paddles, &c." Extract from Dr. D. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests :— "Used for bows and spear-handles; also for paddles and oars." This tree abounds in Port Blair, and its uses are similar to No. 1 (Thinyan), but the timber is not as durable. Large trees are known to exist in these forests. Height 30 to 40 feet; girth 10 to 12 feet. The wood of this tree is light, and would be suitable for patterns, &c. In Burmah it affords good forage for elephants. The Burmese hold this and all trees of this species sacred to their gods. Height 30 to 40 feet; girth 7 to 9 feet. A light wood, and plentiful here, used for caulking, engine-packing, &c. The tree produces a fruit, the inner powdery coating of which affords a beautiful red dye for linen. Height 25 to 30 feet; girth between 4 and 6 feet.
63	Ngoung-paingnai. ညှင်ပွဲ	Ficus indica ...	
64	Toung-the-din-boe. တောင်သီတင်မို		

No.	BURMESE NAME.		SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
65	Thit-min	ထိတ်မိန်	Podocarpus velifolia, Brandis. Agathis lorasthi-flora, Mason ?	Wood exceedingly well adapted for spars of ships, being light and close-grained, and is not unlike the English pine in color; used for house-posts and plank-ing in Burmah. It would answer well for cabin works of ships. The tree grows in great abundance on these islands. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth 7 to 9 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— “The wood is white, rather light, and bears considerable re-semblance to some kinds of pine. It is used by native carpen-ters for various purposes, and the Burmese have a supersti-tion that the beams or balances of their scales ought to be formed of this wood. They call it <i>Thit-min</i> —‘King of Woods.’ It is used by them, says Major Berdmore, “to avert evil, by driving a peg of it into a house-post or a boat. It is very hard.” Extract from Dr. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests, &c. :— “The meaning of the Burmese name is, ‘The Prince of Trees.’ “The wood is close-grained, and may prove a substitute for <i>box-wood</i> .” The wood of this species has been used extensively in Burmah for building purposes, and is considered to be as durable as No. 16 (Kangeen-nee). It is good timber for canoes also, and is plentiful in Port Blair. Height 40 to 50 feet ; girth 7 to 9 feet.
66	Pantagah	ပန်တဂါ	Calophyllum sp. ...	

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
67	Ahungah ... အဝတောင်ခို		Wood used as house-posts, though not very durable, The bark, leaves, &c., of the tree are used medicinally by the Burmese as a specific against fever. Abundant in Port Blair.
68	Bouk ... ရဝ်	Diospyros sp. ...	Height 25 to 30 feet; girth between 8 and 10 feet. This is a species of ebony, abundant in Port Blair, the fruit of which is eaten by the Burmese (see Nos. 3 and 44). Height 25 to 30 feet; girth 4 to 5 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D.:— “Boke is a name given to two species of ebony in Tavoy; “one grows near the sea, and is called sea-boke; the other in “the interior, and is denominated ‘jungle-boke.’” Wood not of much value, but the bark is known to afford a good fibre for rope making. The tree grows plentifully in the forests of these islands. Height 25 to 30 feet; girth 4 to 5 feet. Similar to above.
69	Shaw-bew ... ရှေပ်ဗြူ		
70	Wet Shaw ... ဝတ်ရှေပ်	Heretiera sp. ...	
71	Chinyoke ... ချင်ဂုတ်	Garcia pinnata, Roxb.	Tree common on these islands; wood tough and strong; would make good house-posts and planking. Height 25 to 30 feet; girth 7 to 9 feet.

No.	BURMESE NAME.		SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
72	Tsway-daw	ဝတ်ငဝ်		This is as valuable a wood as No. 39 (Pinlayoug), but darker in color, and may be used as a good substitute for the same. Burmese make their rakes and harrows of this wood. The tree is common here.
73	Ghnet	ဂွတ်	Bruquiera sp.	Height 30 to 35 feet; girth 7 to 8 feet. This species is abundant in Port Blair, and is related to Nos. 40 and 41, and like those it possesses tannic acid.
74	Moung-thwe	မောင်ထွေ	Lagerstroemia	Height 25 to 30 feet; girth 5 to 6 feet.
75	Keyazai	ကျိုင်	Laurus sp.	Similar to No. 2 (Pymima) in uses. Timber tough, hard, and heavy, said to be durable as house-posts; used in Burmah for building purposes. Plentiful in Port Blair.
76	Mo-ma-kha	မိုးမာ	Salix	Height 30 to 40 feet; girth say 7 to 9 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D.:— “A species of Laurus, producing a hard wood used in carpentry; is seen in Tavoy, where it is called Kaizai.” A species of willow much valued for house-posts. The wood is of a peculiarly knotty structure; it is considered to be as durable as No. 9 (Pyngadoe), and No. 38 (Ganjoh), the iron woods of Pegu and Ceylon.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
77	Kasariit ... ကာဆာရိတ်	Ficus religiosa ...	Wood heavy and hard ; reported to be durable for house-posts. In Tavoy and Mergui it is used extensively for building purposes. Plentiful in the Andamans. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth from 7 to 9 feet. An ornamental tree of Burmah, and held by the Burmese to be the most sacred above all the banyan species, being dedicated to their gods, for which reason they do not cut it for any purpose—having a superstition that they would suffer eternal punishment if they did so. The wood is light and not accounted valuable, but old trees, some of which have an immense girth, would be well suited for patterns on a large scale. Plentiful in Port Blair. Height 30 to 35 feet ; girth 10 to 12 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D.:—
78	Ngyoung-bawdee. ဂျော့ဂ်ဘာဝဒီ		"The peepul is quite an ornamental tree, but very scarce, though usually supposed to be one of the most abundant. "The peepul of the residents, but not the Burmese, who recognize the distinction, is an allied but different species of Ficus. It is the most sacred of trees with the Buddhists, for it was under this tree that Guadama slept, and dreamed that his bed was the vast earth, and the Himalaya mountains his pillow, while his left arm reached to the eastern ocean, his right to the western ocean, and his feet to the great south sea. This dream he interpreted to mean that he would soon

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
79	Tan-za-dapho ...	Myristica sp. ...	"become a Budha; and it was while seated beneath the same tree that the dream was verified. He vanquished the forces of the Indian Cupid and became divine." This is the wild nutmeg tree of Port Blair, and it is very abundant here. It is a good wood for temporary house-building purposes, and as such has been used extensively in these islands. Height 25 to 30 feet; girth 2, 3, and 5 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— "There are one or two trees, which I have noticed in the Southern Provinces, belonging to the genus which contains the nutmeg, but the fruit has none of the aroma of the nutmeg; the timber, which is large is used by the natives in house carpentry."
80	Thanat ...	Cordia Nyxa ...	Wood light and white, not of much use. But the heart-wood found in the centre is hard and dark. Sheaths and handles for blades have been made of it. The Burmese esteem the leaves of this tree for rolling their cegars in, and prefer it to those of the Bamway Nos. 28 and 29.
81	Than-loon ...	Eleocarpus ...	Timber tough and strong, adapted for house-posts and carpentry. Abundant on these islands. Height 25 to 30 feet; girth 3 to 6 feet.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
82	Let-touk ... လတ်တောက်	Vateria Lancofolia	A hard wood, nearly similar in quality to Gangoi, (No. 38), used in Burmah for house-building; it produces a useful resin. Height 25 to 30 feet; girth 3 to 6 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— "In Hindoostan vateria indica produces resin, which is sometimes called Copal in India, and gum amine in England, but it does not appear to be known as that in Burmah." "Another species of the same genus yields almost a precisely similar resin. When in bloom the tree is quite ornamental, and diffuses the fragrance of its flowers for a great distance around."
83	Moung-thwe-bew. မောင်သွေမြ	Lagerstrœmia sp ...	Under leaves of this tree are eaten like vegetables by Burmese. Wood similar to Nos. 2 and 74, but differs in color only, which is lighter. Height 30 to 35 feet; girth 9 to 12 feet.
84	Themè ... ထမ္မေ		An exceedingly hard wood and mottled; it is one of the heaviest of the present collection, and of great value in Burmah for mills for husking paddy, rice-pounders, oil presses, &c., &c. It would make very substantial house-posts after being properly seasoned. Plentiful in Port Blair. Height 30 to 35 feet; girth from 7 to 9 feet.
85	Kasan ... ကဆာန်	Heriliera Minor	Another hard and heavy wood, but it requires a long time to be thoroughly seasoned; it grows on

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
86	Thit-set-boe ...	သစ်စိဉ်	the water's edge, and is plentiful in Port Blair; wood used for handles of carpenters' tools, planes, and handles for hatchets, &c. Height 25 to 30 feet; girth 6 to 8 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D :— "The soondree is a gloomy looking tree that may be distinguished from all others from many miles distant; it is remarkably characteristic of a peculiar soil wherever the tides occasionally rise and inundate the land. This tree is sure to be found throughout the whole coast, but is never found at home either on the high dry lands on the one hand, or in the wet mangrove swamp on the other. It is the toughest wood that has been tested in India; when Rangoon teak broke with a weight of 870 lbs. Soondree sustained 1,312 lbs. It is not a very durable wood, but stands without a rival in strength." The tree which produces the black varnish (သစ်စိဉ်) <i>Thit-see</i> of Burnah, is related to this species; the tree here affords no resin and is denominated by the Burmese the "male tree," the timber is used for house-posts and is said to be durable. Height 30 to 40 feet; girth 7 to 9 feet. The fruit and tender leaves are esteemed by the Burmese; the wood is used by them for making their clogs. The bark, root, &c., are used medicinally as a cure for fever. Height 25 to 30 feet; girth 7 to 9 feet.
87	Hkoo-zau ...	ခုဝ်	

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
88	Binjah ... ဘင်ဂ	Nancea diversi folia, Wall.	Abounds in Port Blair; the tree grows very smooth and straight, and is used for house-posts in Burmah, for which it is well adapted. The timber is reported to be durable for the purpose. Some combs are manufactured from this wood. Height 30 to 35 feet; girth from 7 to 9 feet. Extract from Dr. D. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests :— “ Wood of a light yellow color, not much used, but may be recommended for furniture.”
89	Myouk-loke ... မြောင်လုတ်	Artocarpus lacoocha, Rixb.	Fruit edible; wood tolerably compact, often used for house-posts and canoes in Burmah, and as the latter, very many have lasted above six years. Height 35 to 40 feet; girth often from 10 to 12 feet. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— “ This fruit is usually designated by the Europeans a kind of a fig, but it is a species of artocarpus, occasionally raised near native houses.”
90	Tha-pan-jee ... ဘန်နီ	Ficus laverolata...	Extract from Dr. D. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests :— “ Used for canoes.” Fruit valued by the Burmese; wood very light. May be used like No. 64.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
91	Gway	...	Under leaves and fruit, which are acid, are eaten by the Burmese. The wood is light, and can be worked smooth; it is used for black boards in Burmese schools. Plentiful in Port Blair.
92	Tha-byae	Eugenia sp.	Height 30 to 40 feet; girth say 7 to 9 feet. Abounds in Port Blair. The fruit is esteemed by Burmese. The flower has a delicious odour. House-posts have been seen made of this wood in Burmah. In Port Blair this wood has been sawn up for good planking.
			Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D. :— "The genus <i>Eryenia</i> , now divided into <i>acmena</i> and <i>syzygium</i> , "is represented by more than a dozen species in Burmah, all "producing a small timber used by the natives. The Burmese "generic name is <i>Tha-byae</i> ." Extract from Dr. D. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests, &c., &c. :— "The different kinds of <i>Tha-byae</i> have a hard red-colored "wood, but not straight grained, and supposed to be brittle. "The stems are occasionally used for canoes." A very soft and light wood, but smooth; used for black-boards for schools. Wood tough and strong, and is durable as house- posts. Root, bark, &c., in combination with those
93	Ma-oo-let-tan....	Nandea undulata, Wall.	
94	Thit-pha-loo ..	...	

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
95	Ngoo-jee ...	Cassia sp. ...	of others is valued as a cure for fever. Tree abounds in Port Blair. Height 30 to 40 feet ; girth 7 to 9 feet. The same as No. 60.
96	Hteingalah ...	Nuclea sp. ...	
97	Thit-lindah ...	Spathodecea sp. ...	The tree grows smooth and straight, and affords a hard and close-grained wood. It is exceedingly knotty, which gives it a beautiful appearance when properly smoothed. Used for house-posts. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth 7 to 9 feet. Extract from Dr. D. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests, &c. :— “ Wood of a light chestnut color ; recommended for furniture. Bazar weight 208 lbs.” Abounds in Port Blair, used in Burnah for house-posts, but must be first stripped of its sap-wood, which is liable to decay soon. The heart-wood is said to make excellent spars, &c. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth from 4 to 5 feet.
98	Kyung-douk ...	Bignonia sp. ...	Bark used as a cure for psora ; wood light and smooth ; might be used as No. 64 (Toung-the-din-boe) and for black boards. Height 25 to 30 feet ; girth 7 to 9 feet.

No.	BURMESE NAME.	SYSTEMATIC NAME.	REMARKS.
99	Ouk-chin-za ... အောက်ချင်ရာ	Diospyros sp. ...	Another species of ebony in Port Blair, which grows to an immense girth. It produces an oil, which is used by Burmese like that of Kangeen-nee, No. 16; canoes have been seen made of this wood. See No. 3, Jouk, 44 Tay, and 68 Bouk, for uses. Extract from Revd. F. Mason, D. D.:— “There are several species of ebony in the country. “Mr. Parish found <i>Diospyros glutinosa</i> at Moulmein. Dr. McClelland D. <i>Melanoxylem</i> in Pegu, where he says it is called “<i>Ouk-chin-za</i>.” This species abounds in Port Blair, and has been used as house-posts. It has also been sawn up in large quantities for good planking. Height 30 to 40 feet; girth 7 to 9 feet.
100	Tanahnyeen ... တနာနီယီ		(Sd.) B. FORD, <i>Lieut. Colonel</i>, <i>Superintendent, Port Blair.</i>

APPENDIX K.

From Surgeon W. H. REAN, M. D., Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, to the Superintendent of Port Blair,—No. 1062, dated 31st July 1867.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{M}{10}$, with copy of letter No. $\frac{BB}{997}$ from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, requesting a special report on the state of health the convicts are in, and what recommendations I have to propose with the view of restoring them to a good state of health.

1st.—*The state of health the convicts are in.*—The state of health of the convicts varies considerably and depends to a great extent on the occupations they are engaged in, the stations at which they are located, and the length of time they have been here. I will take each of these points.

The occupations they are engaged in have a most decided influence on the condition of the health of convicts ; those who are employed on laborious works, felling trees, quarrying and carrying stones, digging earth, and other works which demand much exertion and exposure, are the most unhealthy. whilst those whose avocations are lighter, *viz.*, skilled workmen, servants, orderlies, clerks, peons, police, &c., are, as a rule, in better condition ; to illustrate which I will take the statistics of Ross Island from the 1st of January 1867 to end of June. Of the divisions of laboring convicts the numbers were dying this period about 820, and the percentage of deaths during the first six months of the year has been 2·6 per cent.

Of the others, numbering about 1,900, more than double, the deaths have been 0·9 per cent. Taking these divisions again the healthiest has been the 9th, which is the Marine, and the men are employed entirely on the water. The mortality has only been 0·7 per cent., and this is the lowest the past six months on the Settlement. The next healthiest division has been the 10th, known as the Engineer's, as in it all men on arrival who are acquainted with any trade useful in the public works department are placed, and the mortality has been 0·8 per cent. As the majority of these men are placed in the same position as regards clothing, barrack accommodation, and climate influence, it appears to me that the nature of this occupation has a marked influence on their health ; they do, however, in larger ratio receive the higher rates of pay given to convicts. Again at all stations where heavy clearings have been made or are going on, the same rule obtains, but in this case we have other influences at work. The stations on which the convicts are located tend to increase or limit the condition of health, thus the oldest cleared or those in which no clearings have recently been made are by far the healthiest. In my reports for May and June, I have remarked on this and given the percentage of mortality. I will now give the result of the first six months of the year, as that is the only statistics I have of tolerable correctness, though I would observe that the same result will be found to hold good in all cases, for if the sickness is great at any season, the oldest cleared stations will be always less so than the new.

On Ross, Aberdeen, and Mount Harriett, with about 3,000 convicts, the deaths for six months (January to June 1867) have been 2·2 per cent. At Haddo, Navy Bay, Perseverance Point, and South Point, numbering about 1,629 men, the deaths for the same period have been 8·2 per cent. At some of these stations the death-rate has exceeded others, Navy Bay Point being about 10·8 per cent.; and as the year advances the deaths at these stations will continue higher than at others.

I have been obliged to omit Viper from this calculation, as on it are located the invalids, the chain gang, and the 5th division. The invalids in the early part of the year formed part of the 5th and has made its mortality high. The invalid division comprises the old, blind, and those whose infirmities render them unfit for labor; they are well looked after, are situated on a healthy island, are allowed about 10 oz. of meat per week, a far larger quantity than other convicts have received, and are regularly messed; the mortality amongst them since they have been separated from other divisions would be at the rate of 22·6 per cent. for the past six months.

Among the healthy stations I have included Aberdeen; but during the past half-year much clearing has been going on there, and certain swamps still give out their mephitic emanations. Mount Harriett has been healthy, but little clearing has been going on, and being a small peak, its soil is pretty well purified by the cultivation which has been carried out; its high position also renders it less malarious than other stations. I have not noticed Port Mouat, because the number of men there was much reduced before the unhealthy season set in, and are too small to be of much value in regard to statistics, but I would remark that for the first six months of the year it has been healthy. It has also had the sole attention of the Assistant to the Superintendent, which is of considerable advantage, whereas at other stations a single Overseer has charge of from 600 to 100 men and cannot efficiently supervise that number; it has also been more liberally dealt with than other stations, having had served out during all the period.

An inspection of the convicts at their different stations shows that some injurious influence is at work in their constitutions at the unhealthy localities I have referred to; the aspect of the majority is cachectic; there is in fact a malarious intoxication of the system, the skin has a waxy transparency, the tongue is pale, eyes yellowish and lustreless, with a tendency to puffiness of the eyelids and face; there may be emaciation of the limbs, but the abdomen is swollen and painful in the splenic region, that organ being generally enlarged, as well as the liver and mesenteric glands; the gait is slow from muscular debility and inertness, and there is mental despondency; there is deep-rooted anaemia brought about by the debilitating action of malaria, and repeated attacks of fever which has produced enlargement of the spleen and a watery state of blood. Without any exception at stations where recent clearings have been made, this paludal bacteria prevails, and carries off its victims with terrible fatality.

At the oldest stations the condition of the men is better, and

although at Ross some are thin and anæmic, their appearance is not that of general unhealthiness, and contrasts with those of the other stations, but Ross is not beyond the influences of the malaria in the S. W. monsoon blown across from Aberdeen and South Point. Numbers of men and women have been laid up with the severest forms of remittent fever this year, new arrivals being the most susceptible.

The length of time they have been here. This has an influence on the health and appearance of the men, and those who have been able to survive the adverse influence of the climate look well and are not anæmic, they have become acclimatized, but of this class the numbers are very few.

To recapitulate. The health the convicts are in on the islands and at Mount Harriett is in general good, but they are subject to attacks of fever which in new arrivals is very prejudicial to the future health, and depends on the endemic agencies rife at the Andamans. At all stations where clearings have recently been made, the convicts are for the most part suffering from anæmia, a general deterioration of the system, the result principally of repeated attacks of fever caused by malaria, and in a secondary degree to the want of a suitable variety of food of a nitrogenous character.

Scurvy which at one time existed largely on the Settlement cannot now be reckoned as a cause of great mortality as it exists from my observation chiefly in newly arrived convicts or those in whom the diathesis exists before they arrived here, and has never been eradicated, as I have already stated in my monthly reports, that disease cannot be said to be engendered here after the arrival of the convicts.

The recommendations I have to propose with the view of restoring the convicts to a good state of health.

I would premise that the health of the convicts will never be satisfactory as long as the jungle in the vicinity of stations remains uncleared. In the exceptional year of 1865, few convicts arrived here, and only the islands and old stations were occupied; in 1866, the present year, new stations have been opened and clearings made till the rains set in, the consequence is, that the atmosphere is pregnated with miasma of the most formidable kind. It appears to me a mistake has been made and much labor wasted in originating new stations on prominent crags around the harbour, instead of effecting systematic clearing on well selected ground. Dr. Macpherson, late Inspector General of Hospitals and President of the Sanitary Commission at Madras, having visited the Settlement, wrote on this subject in his letter to the Principal Inspector General, under date the 29th June 1864:—"The cause of sickness was the very cramped space wherein the convicts were placed, in too close proximity to uncleared forest, and to the improper mode there adopted of clearing the forest in patches leaving trees and belts standing. The only way to render a locality like

“ that healthy, is after a judicious selection of the ground under forest
 “ to fell and clear the space entirely of forests and under-wood,
 “ all of which should be thoroughly destroyed by fire when dried.
 “ The locality pitched upon for a settlement in the Andamans is well
 “ adapted for this purpose, and if clearing was only carried out from
 “ sea to sea, the health of the Settlement must improve. But this
 “ will never be under *partial* clearings. I may point out to examples
 “ in the Wynaad and elsewhere which from being pestilential are now
 “ comparatively salubrious. The entire cleared space should be
 “ kept for building or garden purposes or planted with grass.
 “ No secondary jungle being permitted to grow up.” Had this
 advice been thoroughly carried out and large tracts of land cleared
 and burnt in the dry weather, by this time much of the injurious
 influences would have been counteracted, at present at all the un-
 healthy stations the barracks which are unexceptionable except in
 not being raised sufficiently from the ground, are in close proximity
 to jungle and built on ground cleared but a very short time. The
 station of Aberdeen in which direction clearings can best be made,
 is in proximity to two swamps which have some effect on the health
 of the place ; the Sanitary Committee recommended the completion of
 certain bunds which will bring land into an arable state, is essential
 in a sanitary view, and with this accomplished, and the promon-
 tory of land from Aberdeen to Navy Bay felled and cleared as they
 also advised, I believe a vast amount of pernicious exhalations
 would be neutralized and a decrease in sickness could be the result.

To effect clearings all available labour should be put on during
 the dry and healthy season, and the men employed at other occupa-
 tions and at a distance as soon as the rains commence. The necessity
 of a perfect clearance of a portion of the mainland I took on as the
 first step in checking fever, and thus preventing that anemic condi-
 tion of body produced by it, rendering the men easy victims to dysen-
 tery, diarrhoea, and ulcers.

One valuable means we possess in counteracting the morbid
 influence of the place is quinine, but the hitherto small supply of that
 drug has much curtailed the benefits it is capable of exerting in
 fortifying the systems of the convicts against endemic disease.

Attached is a copy of a letter forwarded when applying for a
 larger supply of this medicine, showing the inadequate amount at our
 disposal for the treatment of the sick and the impossibility of admi-
 nistering it as a prophylactic.

Next in importance as regards the preservation of a good state
 of health is the quantity, quality, and variety of food on which the
 convicts are fed. The system which principally prevails is the
 payment to each a certain sum in advance monthly, the lowest rate
 amounting to two annas a day, and with this they purchase their
 food. There are also a considerable number of men, messed in gangs,

viz., a portion of the 15th division at Port Mouat, and a portion of the same division at Mount Harriet, the chain gang at Viper, the invalids and all sick in hospital, are messed similarly.

The former class are supposed to hoard money from parsimonious motives and thus deprive themselves of proper food; but at present, however willing they may be, the resources of the Settlement will not supply at all stations a sufficiently varied diet, nor is the diet of the different mess-gangs of sufficient variety for the preservation of robust health in this to the natives of India inclement climate for many months of the year. A dietary such as that introduced in Madras prisons, and considered necessary to prevent the system of the convicts falling into an asthenic condition, would cost more at the rates the convict is supplied with his food here, than the total sum he receives for subsistence, while the cost to Government would be much larger. In the present state of the food supply, I am not disposed to urge the complete introduction of the messing system, as I am convinced that it would not alone check the sickness which prevails; but as its advantages are many, a gradual advance in this direction should be effected. It must be remembered that the convicts here are drawn from all parts of India and are of all classes, that their mode of living and their food has been very different, and a sudden departure from long established habits is likely to be prejudicial, again nature is always a safe-guide and it is likely a convict with only a few articles to choose from will select those which the cravings of his system demand the most: the men of the north will take wheat, those of the south, rice and other grains, some will prefer milk, others fish, meat or oil; so varied a diet could not readily be introduced in a mess, and I believe as things are, the majority contrive to secure a more varied dietary than they would, if all brought under one system at once; that they do not starve themselves, I think may be gathered from only two deaths from atrophy having taken place this year.

From a comparison of the health of those who are messed, I may state that the invalids and the chain gang are the two most unhealthy bodies of men, on the Settlement, the former certainly are the old, decrepid, blind, lepers, &c.; but if a liberal diet would check mortality they have it, as the quantity of meat they have hitherto received has been three times as much as any other division on the Settlement, yet the rate of mortality is about 45 per cent. per annum, proving, I think, that other causes than diet influence the condition of health, and I believe the principal to be climatic.

As in regard to the prevention of miasma, I have urged systematic clearing, so in reference to food, I would urge the development of the resources of the Settlement, first, by an extension of cultivation on a definite plan, and the increase of the fisheries. There are numbers of gardens scattered over the Settlement, but with few exceptions they are of little value and absorb more in labor than they yield; large and carefully supervised areas of cultivation will alone enable the Settlement to produce a full supply of proper vegetables for food (*vide* letter No. 914, copy attached.) The

next important article of food which should be obtained is fish, it is surprising that with a harbour teeming with the finest fish, in every cove and inlet, that sheep have to be imported from Calcutta at an enormous cost to the State, to supply the convicts with animal food.

Food of a nitrogenous nature is necessary to sustain the laboring man, but if fish or milk could be had in quantity, mutton might be largely dispensed with. 12 oz. mutton is now issued to Hindoos weekly, and I am of opinion, it might be replaced by fish to a very large extent without prejudice to the health of the prisoners. Milk is far too scarce, no better anti-scorbutic exists, yet at many stations it is so difficult to obtain that a convict has little chance of getting any. Cattle more largely introduced would keep up a supply of milk, would thrive well, afford a good quantity of meat for all except Hindoos, be available for burthen, and cost the State less than sheep, which are sickly and require great care, as the climate is inimical to them.

Within the past month, meat has been issued to all meat-eating convicts, and the cost deducted from their pay, and this should be adopted in regard to the chief articles of food, *viz.*, rice, wheat and dhal, by this means a large issue of coin would be unnecessary, and a check put to hoarding money for improper purposes.

I would also suggest that more means of employment be provided for those who are not equal to out-door laborious work, in a community of men largely debilitated by sickness, or partially crippled by traumatic affections; suitable working sheds would enable them to render some service to the Settlement, and prevent the over-crowding of hospitals which is prejudicial.

There are numerous matters of detail which I have from time to time called attention to, as affecting the health of the Settlement, which it is unnecessary to revert to here, but which it will be my constant duty to attend to.

Should the two main points I have dwelt on be effectually rectified, namely, the checking of miasma by the thorough clearance of extensive tracts instead of isolated patches of jungle here and there and the development of the indigenous food supply, I believe a far higher standard of health will be obtained, although it is scarcely possible that in unacclimatized convicts of long sentences and transported beyond the seas, a condition of health will prevail which can equal that of men in jails in their own countries under very short sentences, and engaged almost entirely in intramural labor, free from exposure to a boisterous monsoon, and away from the endemic influences which must for years exist in a country of jungle of the most impenetrable nature and the growth of ages.

From Surgeon W. H. REAN, M. D., Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, to the Superintendent, Port Blair,—No. 914, dated 7th June 1867.

The past month has proved unhealthy generally, but especially at the stations of Navy Point, Perseverance Point, and Haddo.

These stations present one feature in common, *viz.*, that extensive jungle clearings have taken place till the setting in of the rains, and to that cause principally must the number of miasmatic diseases be attributable.

2. No amount of care will, I fear, bring these stations into as favorable a condition at present as some others on the Settlement, but much may be done which has been neglected or not thoroughly carried out, and is of paramount importance. I refer to the destruction by fire of the fallen timber, brushwood, and decaying leaves which now lay rotting on the ground, at one time exposed to heavy rain, and another to the sun's rays.

3. Efforts should be made to have this effectually done, the rotting matter destroyed would be the elimination of one element of malaria, and the fire and smoke constantly pervading the atmosphere would be of great value in counteracting the exhalation ever pouring forth from the surrounding jungle. On my visit to Haddo yesterday, I noticed within a few yards of the barracks and new hospital, large quantities of brushwood lying felled and dry, yet not a fire was ignited throughout the station between 3 and 4, although the day had been unusually fine, and ignition easily effected. I would also desire to bring to your notice the neglected condition of the gardens of a large number of self-supporters on the Settlement, some few keep their gardens well cleaned and neat, and there is no excuse why all should not do so. The soil and climate are so luxurious for vegetation at this season that the most neglected spot will yield a good return of tropical vegetables, and in many places the seeds appear to be scattered and allowed to grow up uncared for, vegetables and weed in thick confusion.

4. I am aware of the great difficulty a self-supporter has at the beginning of his labor in felling the large trees, but that arduous work once completed, there can be no reason why all weeds and small wood should not be thoroughly cleared, and kept so; by this means, the yield would be more ample, and this extension of thorough cultivation would greatly aid in purifying the atmosphere by diminishing the extent of feverish exhalation instead of as at present being a source of miasma and consequently disease.

From Surgeon W. H. REAN, M. D., Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, to the Secretary to the Principal Inspector General, Indian Medical Department,—No. 970, dated 1st June 1867.

In forwarding the accompanying emergent indent for quinine and liqr. arsenicates, I beg to bring to the notice of the Principal Inspector General, the urgent necessity which exists for these antiperiodics at this Settlement, and which I think cannot be adequately understood, or lbs. 5 of quinine would not have been cut off from the annual indent, although accompanied with a solicitation from my predecessor that the supply of drugs might not be curtailed.

2. I therefore respectfully beg to furnish the following particulars which I trust will be sufficient evidence to warrant the sanction of the indent now sent.

3. The number of convicts at Port Blair at the end of last month was 6,858, and they are scattered over the Settlement at 12 stations, the furthest $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from head quarters. At five of these stations are large hospitals, with this the number of sick admitted as in-patients.

Ross Hospital	...	...	269
Chatham do.	...	...	241
Haddo do.	...	...	139
Viper do.	...	...	204
Port Mouat do.	...	...	19
Total			872

In addition there are five receiving hospitals under the charge of two Madras dressers, and three convict native doctors for the treatment of slight cases, and detention of those awaiting removal to the larger hospitals.

4. The number of cases of intermittent and remittent fevers among convicts admitted from the 1st of January to the end of May this year, is 4,367, and during the next three months, the number will increase in consequence of the S. W. monsoon, always the most unhealthy season.

5. Besides the purely convict demand there is the free police establishment, the European naval brigade, the officers, free clerks and overseers of the Settlement with their families, as well as the free natives of the commissariat and executive engineer's departments, numbering altogether at the beginning of the year 1,176. We have also to supply a party of about 40 at the Cocos lighthouse, the steamer "Kwangtung," two station schooners, and the occasional demands of Government ships and sailors of mercantile marine, who are treated in the general hospital.

6. None of the labor is intramural, and the men are much exposed in their work. Most of the stations are of comparatively recent date, and many are now in progress of formation producing in all within their range, with very few exceptions, the most severe remittent and intermittent fevers, demanding for their successful treatment the administration of quinine in large doses.

7. I find that allowing 30 grains of quinine for a severe case of fever, the annual supply would enable us to treat 3,733 patients, and it is within my short experience here that many cases require four times that quantity ere convalescence can be secured. Three-fourths of the cases which come under our care, cannot have a grain of quinine, and we are obliged to rely on arsenic, cinchona, chiretta; the consequence is, that a very imperfect cure is effected, and the majority of the convicts live with their systems saturated with malaria, the spleens enlarged, and a condition of anemia extensively prevails.

8. I would have recommended the administration of a dose of quinine occasionally to men engaged in pernicious occupations, but the deficiency for the treatment of the sick in hospital entirely precludes it being carried out.

9. The great demands for labor for all departments at this season cannot be satisfied on account of the sickness which exists, and is kept up from the deficiency of means at our command for controlling the prevalent endemic diseases, and from the subordinate hospitals the most urgent calls are made for quinine, and cannot be attended to.

10. Many pounds yet remain in store, because until I am sure of another supply, I must economize the stock to meet the most serious cases which happen, but I have advised a most liberal use of the drugs, anticipating that my indent will be granted.

11. The cost of this large amount of quinine is great, but I believe the return in the shape of more labor expended on the work which are pre-eminently needed ere the station will become comparatively healthy, will more than compensate for the outlay; as it is now, all departments are crippled from the continually recurring sickness, the bad physique of the laborers, and the consequent delays. Financially speaking, I believe it to be one of the best outlays; for the general good of the place, and it would be no difficult matter to shew its trifling cost compared with other demands of far less necessity.

12. Should the Principal Inspector General consider it unadvisable, or be unable to sanction this indent, I beg most respectfully that it may be submitted for the special sanction of Government, so convinced am I of the benefit it would be to the general health of the place, and be attended with a diminution in the ratio of mortality which has always been high.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the quantity of Fish sold in the markets of the Penal Settlement of Port Blair during 1866-67.

Month.	On account of Government.	On account of self-supporters.	TOTAL.
May	.....	3,417	3,417
June	.....	3,088	3,088
July	.....	3,466	3,466
August	.....	6,851	6,851
September	454	7,421	7,875
October	630	11,617	12,247
November	653	10,666	11,319
December	3,000	6,290	9,290
January	3,700	12,776	16,476
February	2,215	7,794	10,009
March	2,110	5,480	7,490
Total	12,662	78,866	91,528



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